CMP-SPRCP-74-36

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

September 3-6, 1974

U. I. C. C.
NOV 13 1974
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

U.I.C.C.
NOV 13 1974
LIBRARY

CMP-SPRCP-74-36

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5687-5690
September 3-6, 1974

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

Strive to Mold Even More Images of the Heroic Figures of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers 1

Carry Through to the End the Revolution in Peking Opera 5

CRITICISM OF "TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC"

How Do We Criticize the "Trimetrical Classic"? 9

YOUNG COMMUNISTS

Vigorous Young Communists in North China Hsien 14

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

Page

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Northeast China Mercantile Marine Institute Gives Students Ship Training 16

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Province Reports Good Early Rice Harvest 17

East China Province Reports Good Early Rice Harvest 18

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Kiangsu Provincial Men's Volleyball Team of China Leaves for Afghanistan, Sri Lanka 19

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Weightlifting Team Leaves Peking for Albania 19

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Negotiating Group on Textiles Leaves Peking 20

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomey Newspaper Director Arrives in Peking 20

Dahomey Newspaper Director Feted in Peking 21

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Vice President Eyegue Leaves Peking for Home 21

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Leaves for Post 22

CHINA AND JAPAN

Aiichiro Fujiyama and Seiichi Katsumata Give Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 22

Japanese Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 23

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives Reception for Visit of Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe 23

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Banquet Welcomes Korean Army Table Tennis Teams 24

Korean Workers' Party CC Fetes Chinese Delegation 25

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves at Head of Chinese Party and Government Delegation for Celebrations of Romania's Liberation Anniversary 26

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Bucharest 27

China-Romania Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Bucharest 28

Yao Wen-yuan, Teng Hsiao-ping and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Attend Performance by Romanian Ensemble 28

Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant Warmly Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation 29

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home 30

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Who Is to Blame for Economic Confusion in Ukraine? 31

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Football Team . . 33

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leader Speaks at UN World Population Conference . . . 34

CHINA AND US

American Professor and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China 42

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets South Vietnam People's Delegation . . 42

Vietnamese Ambassador Holds Press Conference on DRVN Anniversary 43

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Information Delegation from Republic of Zambia Visits North China's Region 44

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Zambia for Tanzania 46

Page

NATIONAL

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S MILITARY WRITINGS

Some Understanding in the Study of Chairman Mao's Military Writings . . . 47

Fighting Battles of Annihilation Is the Basic Policy of Our Army's Operations 52

The Unified Leadership of the Party Guarantees Victory 54

FROGMEN OF PLA NAVY

Fight Bravely in Rivers and Seas for the People 56

YOUNG WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Praising the "Children Corps" in the Literary and Art Front 59

POPULATION PROBLEM

What's the Root Cause of Population Problem? 61

WATER CONSERVATION

New Achievements of Central China Hsien 64

GOOD HARVESTS

Early Rice Harvest in East China Province 66

TIBET

Art Troupe in Tibet Serves Emancipated Serfs 67

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Women and Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Congo 69

CHINA AND GUINEA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Guinean President 69

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Aiichiro Fujiyama 70

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese National Governors' Association Delegation 70

Chinese Civil Aviation Delegation Leader Leaves for Japan 71

Page

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Japan for Home 72

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Archery Delegation 72

Korean Railway Delegation Leaves for Home 73

Korean Insurance Company Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 74

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes New Zealand Director-General of Health 74

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Leaders Greet Anniversary of Romania's Liberation 75

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation 77

Warm Congratulations on Romanian People's Brilliant Festival 77

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 79

Chinese Workers' Delegation, China-Romania Friendship Association Delegation Arrive in Bucharest 80

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Chinese Party and Government Delegation 81

Romanian Folk Arts Exhibition Opens in Peking 82

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Arrives in Peking . . 83

Minister Chi Peng-fei and Rwandan Minister Nsekalije Aloys Hold Talks 83

Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Rwandan Minister Nsekalije Aloys 84

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves for Gothenburg 86

CHINA AND UN

Chinese, African Representatives Reiterate Their Stands on Credentials for Sea Law Conference 87

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam People's Delegation Leaves Peking for Kunming 88

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Zaire 88

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Information Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 89

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Upholds Maritime Rights Over 200 Miles 90

NATIONAL

LANGUAGE REFORM

The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Urgently Call for the Further Simplification and Standardization of Chinese Characters 91

Ch'in Shih Huang's Achievements in the Unification of the Written Language 95

POPULATION PROBLEMS

China Achieves Initial Success in Planned Population Growth 103

How China Uproots Unemployment and Arranges Work for Her People 105

WHEAT CULTURE

Peasant Agro-Technicians Spread Experience in Wheat-Growing 108

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Region Reaps Good Early Rice Harvest Despite Natural Calamities 110

Page

TAIWAN

Rescued Matsu Fishermen Leave for Home 111

Lo Ching-chang, Lin Li-yun, Ma Wen-po and Yen Chun Meet Tourist Group of Taiwan Compatriots Residing in Japan 112

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New British Ambassador to China 113

Chinese Handicrafts on Display in London 113

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk 114

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Women and Youth Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville 114

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Congolese Friendship Delegation 115

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Leader of Government Delegation of Egypt in Bucharest 115

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Fetes Egyptian Friends 116

President Sadat Receives Chinese Ambassador to Egypt 116

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese National Governors' Association Delegation 117

Japanese National Governors' Association Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 117

Shanghai Presents Birds and Animals to Two Japanese Cities 118

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home 118

Page

Japanese Ato Shudian Co. Holds Chinese Exhibition in Sapporo 119

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Coal Mine Workers Union Delegation 120

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Leader of Korean Party and Government Delegation 120

DPRK Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference to Denounce Pak Jung Hi Clique's Vilification 121

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking 122

Lao Government Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking 122

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Mauritius for Tanzania 123

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Romania's Liberation 123

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lay Wreath at Monument of Heroes in Bucharest 126

Romanian Grand National Assembly Holds Special National Day Celebration Session 126

Grand Banquet Held in Bucharest to Celebrate 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation 129

Jen-min Jih-pao Acclaims Performances by Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble 130

Romanian Ensemble Leaves Peking for Shanghai, Nanking 131

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Serious Fluidity of Manpower in Soviet Union 132

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Keng Piao Calls on Leader of Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation in Bucharest 134

Page

South Vietnamese People's Delegation Leaves Kunming for Kweilin 135

Army Football Teams of Vietnam and China Play Friendly Match in Peking 136

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Profile of Chinese Sports Contingent to 7th Asian Games 137

NATIONAL

STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

The Confucian School and the Legalist School of Early Ch'in Are Fundamentally Antagonistic in Thought 140

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR

"Those Who Are Well-Prepared Control Others, Those Who Are Not Prepared Are Controlled by Others" - the Legalist Concept of War Preparation as Viewed from "On Iron and Salt" 152

SUMMER VACATION ACTIVITIES

A Million Middle and Primary School Pupils in Peking Begin Their Rich and Colorful Summer Vacation Life 154

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER ACTIVITIES

Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates in South China Minority Region 157

MINORITY POPULATION

China's Minority Population Grows 158

TIBET

Chinese People's Liberation Army Trains Minority Cadres in Tibet 161

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Workers Increase Summer Production 162

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Province Gathers Good Early Rice Harvest 163

SPORTS

Brisk Sports Reported from Southwest China Minority Areas 164

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Kiangsu Provincial Men's Volleyball Team Holds First Friendly Match in Afghanistan 166

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking from Romania 166

CHINA AND FRANCE

Feng Hsueh and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet French Delegations 167

CHINA AND JAPAN

Osaka Presents Gift Animals to Shanghai 168

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Embassy in China Gives Reception for Track and Field Delegation 168

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Men's Handball Team Leaves Peking for Home 169

CHINA AND RWANDA

Minister Fang Yi Meets Rwandan Minister 169

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Visits Mountainous Farm Brigade in Hopei Province 169

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Opening Ceremony Held in Dar Es Salaam for Friendly Badminton Matches between Tanzania and China 171

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey, Chinese Pavilion Director at 43rd Izmir International Fair Hold Reception 172

CHINA AND UN

14th Session of Board of UN Conference on Trade and Development Holds General Debate 172

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Arrives in Peking at Head of Delegation of Republic of South Vietnam En Route to Korea 175

Page

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Leader of Government Delegation of Zambia in Bucharest 176

TERRITORIAL WATERS

UN Sea Law Conference Enters Final Stage 176

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 3, 1974 No. 5687

****
* NATIONAL *
****

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

Strive to Mold Even More Images of the Heroic Figures of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

I Ping (艺兵)
of the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao August 12, 1974)

In the indepth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark is being thoroughly developed on the literary and art front, and the scene of a hundred flowers blooming in a vast array of dazzling colors has emerged on the stage of literature and art. We revolutionary writers and artists are filled with matchless excitement as we review the combat course of the birth and growth of the revolutionary model plays. We warmly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art!

In old China, the landlord and bourgeois classes ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the working people politically and economically, and on the stage of literature and art they vigorously publicized that oppression and exploitation were justified. They advertised the representative figures of the exploiting classes as the "heroes" who created history and smeared the working people who really pushed history forward as the "ignorant masses" and "fools." They distorted the facts and called black white. Please look: the obvious general representative of the reactionary ruling classes was embellished as the supreme "ordained son of heaven." Pao Cheng, who was obviously a loyal lackey of the landlord class, was embellished as the "incorruptible and wise Judge Pao" who was "just and fair" and "cleared up false charges brought against the people." Yang Szu-lang, who was obviously a despicable traitor, was embellished as a "hero" who defended the country and family. Such examples are too many to be enumerated. They made use of all the artistic means of the Peking opera to advertise and play up these reactionary fellows who rode roughshod and lorded it over

the working people. All of them wore "ceremonial robes and jade-studded belts" and "headgears and embroidered capes." They were all bedecked with insignia and banners. They rode on horseback or in carriages. The working people, on the other hand, were debased and insulted. They called themselves "mean men" and "slaves." They either knelt down and kowtowed or were beaten up and abused. As Chairman Mao pointed out, "History is made by the people, yet the old opera (and all the old literature and art which are divorced from the people) presents the people as though they were dirt, and the stage is dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters." History has been reversed in this way for a long time.

The proletariat has seized political power after the liberation of the whole country. The working people have become the masters and the economic base has undergone fundamental changes. Actually, literature and art which is part of the superstructure subordinated to the economic base should also be changed accordingly to serve the economic base. The working people have shaken off the feudal yoke politically and as a matter of course should also become the masters on the literary and art stage. However, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company unscrupulously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art in a vain attempt to bring about a capitalist restoration in China. They usurped leadership, controlled the literary and art circles and implemented the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. They opposed and resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, and the stage of socialist literature and art abounded with emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties, foreigners and dead people, and monsters and freaks. There was a lush growth of poisonous weeds and the air was filthy everywhere.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has all along attached importance to class struggle in the sphere of literature and art. From the criticism of the reactionary movies "The Inside Story of the Manchurian Court" and the "Life of Wu Hsün" in the early period after the founding of the People's Republic to the criticism of the big poisonous weed "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office" when the great cultural revolution started, the struggle between two classes and the two lines was violent and acute. Under Chairman Mao's battle call ten years ago, the proletariat first launched attacks against the tough bastions of the landlord and bourgeois classes such as the Peking opera, ballet and symphony. They sounded the horn of the proletarian revolution in literature and art and advocated that "it is the fundamental task of socialist literature and art to strive to mold the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers."

In order to occupy the battlefield of literature and art and expel the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties from the stage, it was necessary to mold the heroic figures of the proletariat. To implement this task, under the solicitous concern of the Party Central Committee, the revolutionary writers and artists cleared away obstacles in their way and bravely struggled against the black line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang.

This proletarian revolution in literature and art encroached upon the fundamental interests of Liu Shao-ch'i and company. They stamped and roared

in furious opposition, and adopted both covert and overt means, both persuasion and force, and double-dealing and underhand methods to launch attacks and sabotage activities. When the proletarian revolutionary writers and artists adopted the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to mold the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, P'eng Chen, Chou Yang and the others blackened the faces of the heroic figures in accordance with the reactionary views of the "theory of people in the middle" and the "theory of truthful writing" pushed by their company. They vainly attempted to make Li Yü-ho, an outstanding representative of the working class, a figure who hid everywhere from the enemies and knew only to steal wine, and turn Yang Tzu-jung, a typical example of the People's Liberation Army built and led by Chairman Mao, into an itinerant speaking and behaving like a bandit.

Chairman Mao gave the instruction that "Shachiapang" should be revised and based primarily on armed struggle, but they adopted all kinds of methods to deliberately make things difficult and refused to carry out the order. On the contrary, in their plays which are poisonous weeds such as "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office," "The Army Is at the City Gate," "A Thousand Miles Against the Wind" and "Pressganging," they tried their utmost to embellish their representative figures so as to resist the proletariat.

Chairman Mao says, "If you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will eulogize not the proletariat but the bourgeoisie, and if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will eulogize not the bourgeoisie but the proletariat and working people: it must be one or the other." Under the solicitous leadership of the Party Central Committee, the proletarian revolutionary writers and artists struggle against the enemies. They constantly seek refinement in the revolutionary model plays and adopt a thousand and one ways to enthusiastically mold the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Taking the revolutionary model play "Shachiapang" for example, in order to properly mold Kuo Chien-kuang, the principal heroic figure, we went deep into life at Lake Yangch'eng to conduct investigation and study. We also went to serve in the troops and study the noble qualities of the PLA fighters. We mobilized all the artistic means and repeatedly considered and painstakingly designed every line for recitation, every singing verse, every dance step, and the style and color of every costume. Meticulously investigated and studied were the kind of straw sandals the New Fourth Army wore and the kind of hair ornament and apron Sister A-ch'ing put on. In stage art, the shades of color of the morning clouds, the shape of the clouds, the carriage of the willow trees and the look of the ginkgo nut tree had all been carefully studied so as to bring out the heroic images by contrast.

The revolutionary model plays are born and developed in struggle. The tide of history cannot be stemmed and the new things are bound to conquer the decadent things. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee, the revolutionary model plays such as the revolutionary modern Peking opera "The Red Lantern," "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," "Shachiapang," "On the Docks" and "Raid on the White Tiger Regiment," the revolutionary modern ballets "The Red Detachment of Women"

and "The White-Haired Girl" and the revolutionary symphony "Shachiapang" have eventually broken through the obstacles of the enemies and occupied the battlefield of socialist literature and art. The colossal heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers stand majestically on the socialist stage, strengthen the determination of the proletariat and dampen the morale of the bourgeoisie.

Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution which has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the revolutionary model plays which have undergone countless changes and corrections and are exquisitely sculptured have attained a high degree of unity in the revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. The brilliant images of the heroic figure molded are made more outstanding, perfect and colossal. Led by the eight model plays, the proletarian revolutionary writers and artists have forged ahead regardless of obstructions and continued to make revolution. They have created new revolutionary model plays such as the revolutionary modern Peking operas "Ode to Dragon River," "Fighting On the Plains" and "Azalea Mountain," the revolutionary modern ballets "Ode to I-Meng" and "Children on the Grassland" and the revolutionary symphony "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" to greet the excellent situation with a garden full of spring and flowers blooming in a vast array of dazzling colors on the literary and art front.

Today, the revolutionary model plays are known to every family and household and are spread and sung everywhere. The heroic images of the proletariat have become the models encouraging people to go forward and we have already scored great victories. However, the struggle is not over. The class enemies are not reconciled to their defeat. They bitterly hate and morally fear the revolutionary model plays and adopt a thousand and one ways to launch sabotage activities. Some time ago, in the reactionary trend of thought which negated the great proletarian cultural revolution, one of the spearheads of attacks was directed against the revolutionary model plays with the aim to rekindle the revisionist black line in literature and art and bring back the overthrown emperors and princes, general and ministers, and talented scholars and beauties. The facts clearly tell us that the struggle between two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front is still acute and violent. We must carry out the proletarian revolution in literature and art even more thoroughly, strive to create more revolutionary model plays and mold a greater number of colossal and perfect heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. This is an important task entrusted us by history and our class. We must heighten our vigilance, consolidate and defend the revolutionary model plays and defend the great fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution with a high sense of political responsibility. In the current indepth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must severely repudiate the reactionary trend of thought which negates the great proletarian cultural revolution, heighten our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and forever advance bravely along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

* * *

Carry Through to the End the Revolution in Peking Opera

by

The Peking Opera Troupe

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 24, 1974)

Since the launching of the revolution in Peking opera ten years ago, earth-shaking changes have taken place on the literary and art front in our country. Looking back over the course of combat in the past ten years, and at the excellent situation of the prosperous and flourishing stage of socialist literature and art today, we are cheering with emotions and higher in fighting spirit!

Back in 1944, in the "Letter to the Yenan Peking Opera Theater After Seeing 'Driven to Join the Liangshan Mountain Rebels'", Chairman Mao pointed out: "The old opera (and all the old literature and art, which are divorced from the people) presents the people as though they were dirt, and the stage is dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. Now you have reversed this reversal of history and restored historical truth, and thus a new life is opening up for the old opera. That is why this merits congratulations". He also called on people to "write more plays and give more performances, and so help make this practice a common one which will prevail throughout the country."

However, the agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within the Party, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company, refused to implement Chairman Mao's instructions. After the liberation of the whole country, they made use of their usurped power and tried their utmost to carry out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. This line was a continuation of the reactionary alliance of imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture in the era of semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China as well as the heritage of Confucius' line of reviving the old order and retrogression in literature and art more than two thousand years ago. Under their control, there was whipped up on the socialist stage a gush of sinister wind to lay more stress on the past than on the present, to worship foreign things and negate Chinese things, and to lay more stress on the dead than on the living, thus corroding the economic foundation of socialism and poisoning the people. They searched "the trunks and closets" for the old literature and art of the bourgeoisie and feudalism to "dig out traditions", and called for "all round inheritance". They even made use of the form of Peking opera to concoct big poisonous weeds such as "Hai Jui's Dismissal from Office" so as to use the past to satirize the present, and to launch frenzied attacks against the Party and socialism. They vainly attempted to "revive states that are extinct, restore families whose line of succession has been broken, and call to office those who have fallen into obscurity" in the sphere of literature and art so as to attain the goal of "returning to propriety" or restoring capitalism politically. With the superstructure of socialism unable to protect its own economic basis but on the contrary playing a sabotage role, could the continuance of this situation be tolerated? No.

The great revolution in Peking opera sounded a bugle call for the proletariat to attack the bourgeoisie. In this hand-to-hand combat between the two classes and the two lines, the proletarian revolutionary literary and art fighters attacked and captured this most stubborn bastion of the Peking opera at one stroke. The victory of the revolution in Peking opera also gave impetus to the revolution in ballet, symphony and other forms of art, and the capture of these positions that had long been occupied by "dead people" and "foreigners".

With the great fruit of the proletarian revolution in literature and art--the birth of revolutionary model plays--announcing the end of the domination of the stage by emperors and kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beautiful girls, the era with the workers, peasants and soldiers really becoming the masters on the stage of literature and art has begun. At present, the heroic images of Li Yü-ho, Kuo Chieng-kwang, Yang Tzu-jung, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Yen Wei-ts'ai, Fang Hai-chen, Chiang Shui-ying, K'o Hsiang, Chao Yung-kang, etc. have been deeply implanted in the hearts of people, and have become glittering models for the broad masses to learn from. The stores of struggle in the revolutionary model plays have become widely known to all families, and millions upon millions of the people are urged to boldly march forward for the building of socialism. The constant increase, penetration and popularity of the revolutionary model plays have genuinely translated into reality Chairman Mao's call on people to "help make this practice a common one which will prevail throughout the country" and brought about the excellent situation in which there was growing prosperity for socialist literature and art with many flowers rivaling for gorgeousness.

The revolutionary model plays are glittering with the brilliance of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tsetung Thought. They are powerful ideological weapons for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration. They profoundly reflect the life of revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people in various historical periods in the past 50 years under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP. They warmly eulogize the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The revolutionary model plays employ the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, and have sculptured a large number of model proletarian heroes. These heroes are not "geniuses", "supermen", nor "most noble", but representatives of the masses emerging from mass struggle under the nourishment of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They are leaders in the revolutionary struggle, as well as oridnary laborers serving the people. The revolutionary model plays profoundly reflect the Marxist truth that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making creation of world history", and has forcefully criticized the ideailist transcendentalist "theory of heavenly mandate", and the "theory of innate genius" advocated from Confucius to Lin Piao, and the idealist concept of history of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class".

Revolution in the ideological content of Peking opera necessarily calls for a fundamental transformation in the art of Peking opera. Guided by Chairman Mao's policies of "Making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China", and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," the

revolutionary model plays have brought into play all useful elements of the art to serve sculpturing the lofty image of the proletarian heroic characters. We realize that while we cannot refuse to inherit or draw lessons from the ancient people and foreigners, we can never use inheritance and drawing lessons in place of our own creation. Inheritance and drawing lessons are only means, but the purpose is to create new things according to "the life of the people at this time and in this place". The ten years of revolution in Peking opera has thoroughly criticized the pernicious influence of Confucius who was "a transmitter and not a maker believing in and loving the ancients" that pervaded the old Peking opera circles, and criticized the bourgeois reformist trash of so-called "moving steps without changing the gait". Only in this way could we enable all artistic means for the sculpturing of heroic characters in revolutionary model plays to possess a clearcut class nature, a strong sense of the age and a thick flavor of life.

The revolution in Peking opera has transformed art as well as the ranks of writers and artists. Ten years ago, Comrade Chiang Ch'ing pointed out: "Feeding on food grown by the peasants, wearing clothes woven by the workers, living in houses built by them, and depending on the PLA to guard their national frontier, they do not write about them. Let us ask, what is the class stand taken by the artists, and where is the 'conscience' of what you often call artists?" Following the creation and rehearsal of the revolutionary model plays, and in the acute class struggle and tough practice of art, the awareness in class struggle and the two-line struggle of the ranks of writers and artists is constantly enhanced, and their spiritual outlook has shown obvious changes. Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's instruction, "stage revolutionary plays, and be revolutionaries" has become a motto for the transformation of world outlook of the revolutionary literary and art fighters, and a contingent of proletarian writers and artists is healthily growing to maturity.

The decade of revolution in Peking opera has been ten years of struggle. It has been ten years of violent struggle between counter-restoration and restoration and between progress and retrogression in the realm of literature and art. Every step in the ten years of struggle was stormy and every voyage was made through rapid currents and dangerous banks. During the period of exposition performance of modern Peking operas ten years ago, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company had launched an encirclement campaign against "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" for the purpose of sabotaging the revolution in Peking opera and vilifying the worker-peasant-soldier heroic characters. During the period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao and company recklessly tampered with, and sabotaged the revolutionary model plays, and set out to persecute and corrupt the revolutionary literary and art fighters. At present, although the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have been toppled, class struggle is not over, and they never discontinued their slandering, attacking and cursing at the revolutionary model plays. All this has fully shown the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The essence of the struggle is still a question of which class should lead literature and art and which class should occupy the stage. We revolutionaries must keep a sober head in this connection.

Under the new situation in the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, as we look back over the course of the revolution in Peking opera in the past decade, we feel the more that the revolutionary model plays are not easy to come by. The implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, and the constant development of the fruits of victory of the revolution in Peking operas are solemn combat missions for us revolutionary literary and art fighters. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We must go on to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, widespread and sustained way, and continue to make penetrating criticism of the influence and manifestation of the revisionist line in literature and art. In the course of struggle, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and the history of class struggle as a whole. We must constantly go deep into the midst of workers, peasants, and soldiers to transform our world outlook, build a better contingent of proletarian writers and artists, and create more and better revolutionary modern plays.

* * *

CRITICISM OF "TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC"

How Do We Criticize the "Trimetrical Classic"?

by

the Party Branch of the First Primary School of Chungkuan Village, Haitien Ch'ü, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 28, 1974)

To launch the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, widespread and sustained manner, in the second half of June, we aroused the masses to initiate the study of the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the criticism of the reactionary thinking of the Confucian school of Confucius and Mencius. As the masses were in the process of starting on a broad front in the study of the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, how should they link up in a more vivid and concrete way this with the criticism of the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's reactionary line and with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front? After a study by the Party branch and the revolutionary committee, it was decided to arouse the masses to the full and concentrate a period of time on the criticism of the reactionary "Trimetrical Classic."

Why Should the "Trimetrical Classic" Be Criticized?

First, from cover to cover, the "Trimetrical Classic" preaches such reactionary viewpoints as the "theory of human nature," the "theory of heavenly mandate", the "theory of innate genius," the "idealist conception of history," the "three bonds and five constant virtues," "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer," and the "dignity of the teacher and his teaching" represented by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Running through the whole text is a reactionary line that honors Confucianism and opposes Legalism. It is a copy of teaching material by negative example that gives more systematic publicity to the reactionary thinking of the Confucian school.

The "Trimetrical Classic" was compiled by Wang Ying-lin, a disciple of Confucius and Mencius in the Southern Sung Dynasty. It had been supplemented and replenished by the followers of Confucius through all ages and was played up as "a pocket edition of the outline of history" and "really a wonderful book for all ages." Lin Piao had also quoted from the "Trimetrical Classic" in an inscription. It can be seen that the reactionaries through all ages looked upon the "Trimetrical Classic" as the most precious treasure, and made use of it to disseminate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and to serve the restoration of the old order. Consequently, the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic" can make everyone see more clearly the reactionary essence of Confucian thinking and understand the ideological root of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Second, the "Trimetrical Classic" publicizes and exalts a whole reactionary educational line of Confucius and Mencius in purport of education and in educational content and method. After the Southern Sung Dynasty,

the "Trimetrical Classic" was set as a primer for children, something that had to be read by intellectuals. It was described as follows: "Compiled for the benefit of children, the Trimetrical Classic embodies heaven and man. If every sentence of it is understood, all ancient Chinese books can be understood." Lin Piao precisely stepped into the shoes of Confucius and Mencius and taught his son to worship Confucius and read the classics with the "spirit of studying resulting in the breaking of the leather thongs binding together the bamboo slips three times." Like Confucius and Mencius, he vainly attempted to exploit the educational position to bring up Confucian followers to serve his political line for restoration and regression. Consequently, the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic" can be closely linked with the practical struggle on the educational front in drawing a clear line of distinction between the feudalist, capitalist and revisionist lines of education ideologically, so as to raise consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Third, the "Trimetrical Classic" is composed of popular and easy-to-understand folk songs. It is consequently widely circulated among the masses, and its poisonous influence runs very deep. Many who have never read ancient books could also recite certain phrases and sentences from it. Although over 90 percent of the cadres and teachers in our school have not read the "Trimetrical Classic" they have come under its poisonous influence to a greater or lesser degree. Therefore, the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic" helps toward the elimination of the remnant poison and the influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

After understanding the significance of the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic," we opportunely mobilized the masses, and the broad masses of teachers immediately whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic." Over 80 teachers of the whole school gave critical speeches at group or school-wide general meetings. The Marxist study group also turned active and wrote more systematically ten criticial articles.

How Do We Fully Arouse the Masses to Criticize the "Trimetrical Classic"?

When our Party branch mobilized the masses, we suggested that in criticizing the "Trimetrical Classic," we had to fight the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius from the plane of class struggle and the two-line struggle, raise our consciousness in struggle and thoroughly discredit by criticism the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius preached by Confucius and Mencius. In organizing criticism, we have adopted the following measures:

First, to thoroughly implement the principle of the mode of development. We first aroused all of the teachers to rack their brains in analyzing, pondering, studying and criticizing the "Trimetrical Classic." On this basis, we organized the CYL members to make a tentative criticism at CYL branch meetings, so that the Party branch could grasp the difficulties and problems encountered by the masses in criticism. With problems in mind, people were invited to give tutoring to help everyone remove the obstacles in the written text and some allusions to understand the meaning of the full text and various passages. After that, the masses were aroused

to choose their own themes and unfold widespread criticism with the grade group taken as a unit. In criticism, they helped each other, studied assiduously and raised their level of criticism continuously. For instance, after a process of analysis, pondering and study on his own, a teacher of the first grade got acquainted with the general meaning of the full text of the "Trimetrical Classic" and wrote a critical article, "Pierce Through the Lie About the Prodigy." This made a more penetrating criticism of the "theory of innate genius."

Second, to organize and train a backbone force. In criticism, the Party branch paid attention to giving play to the role of Party and League members as a backbone vanguard force, and separately convened Party and League branch meetings that called upon the Party and League members to take the lead in criticism and walk one step ahead. Meetings of the revolutionary committee and grade group leaders were convened to study and criticize the focal points and difficult points and to lay hold of guiding thought in criticism, so that they could have a clearcut direction and understand everything at heart in leading study and criticism. Forty percent of the teachers, staff members, and workers in the whole school participated in training for backbone elements. They led the masses in whipping up a wave of enthusiasm for criticism.

Third, to link up general criticism with the criticism of typical examples and to deepen gradually revolutionary mass criticism. After the unfolding of general criticism by the masses, the Party branch called on everyone to concentrate the themes selected by the masses for general criticism and fix the specific themes for more systematic criticism, with the Marxist-Leninist study groups of various grades taken as a unit. Party branch members went separately to Marxist-Leninist study groups to join everyone in studying and criticizing focal points and guiding the deepening of criticism. For instance, the 5th year grade group criticized the typical examples of the reactionary essence of the "Trimetrical Classic" in worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism and Confucius and Mencius' reactionary educational line. The 4th year grade criticized the typical examples of the reactionary educational line which advocated that "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer" and the theory of human nature that "men are born good." The 3rd grade group criticized the typical examples of the theory of human nature and the "three bonds and five constant virtues." The 1st and 2nd year grade groups put the emphasis on laying hold of the sinister examples in assiduous study of the classics publicized by the "Trimetrical Classic," baring their reactionary aims and criticizing the reactionary viewpoints of the "theory of innate genius" and "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer." In this way full play was given to the fighting role of the Marxist-Leninist study group.

Fourth, to lead the masses to grasp the essence and make penetrating criticism. The full text of the "Trimetrical Classic" is soaked with the poisonous sap of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. How could it be penetratingly and thoroughly criticized? In criticism, we guided the masses not to get entangled with individual words and certain allusions but to follow the Marxist viewpoint on classes and class struggle and use the class-analysis method to stress the dissection in line of the essence of the reactionary line to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism and the

reactionary educational line of "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer," and to criticize the reactionary and deceptive nature of the viewpoints publicized. Concerning certain things that appeared to be correct but were really incorrect, we saw through their appearance and criticized their reactionary essence.

For instance, it is said in the "Trimetrical Classic," "Not matching raising with teaching is a father's fault; not matching teaching with strictness is a teacher's negligence." Taken literally, the wording seems to mean that parents and teachers should be encouraged to subject children to strict education. But if we associate this with the outline of the "Trimetrical Classic" which preaches that "man is born good. .... If not taught, one will change in nature," and use the class viewpoint to analyze it, we can clearly see that the Chinese character "teaching" advertised in the "Trimetrical Classic" means the instillation of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. It stresses the dignity of teacher and his teaching. A teacher has to be strict in order to uphold his teaching and to train persons to maintain the rule of the exploiting classes.

Again, the author of the "Trimetrical Classic" devoted around one-third of its space to recording the changes in 22 dynasties. Some comrades originally thought that this was a record of history. Later, through making analysis with the proletarian class viewpoint, they discovered that the author showed an obvious reactionary stand in treating the changing fortunes of a dynasty and an era and in commenting on order and disorder. The author had the highest praise for the Chou Dynasty in the era of the flourishing slavery system and called it "the most lasting, spanning 800 years." He showed unusual nostalgia for the rites of Chou cherished by Confucius as something unforgettable, and affectionately said, "Our Duke of Chou made the rites of Chou." But he disparaged progressive role played in history by Ch'in Shih Huang's action in unifying China. Through analysis and criticism, all of them said, "From the way the 'Trimetrical Classic' eulogizes and disparages the historical figures, we can see clearly its reactionary viewpoint of worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism." In this way, not only everyone's awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle but also the ability to apply Marxism in analyzing and solving problems was raised.

Fifth, the members of the Party branch took the lead in learning and in making criticism and joined the masses in fighting, thus arousing everyone's fighting spirit. The members of the Party branch of our school had not studied the "Trimetrical Classic" in the past and had also not much knowledge of history. In order to lead the masses well in making criticism, we first conducted study and criticism. We went deep into the midst of various grade groups to join the masses in study and discussion, in analysis and research and in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. Many old teachers and especially young ones could not read with understanding the "Trimetrical Classic." We aroused everyone to free themselves of restrictive ideas, emancipate themselves ideologically and study assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, as the workers, peasants and soldiers did, plunge into struggle with profound proletarian feelings and show the determination to criticize the "Trimetrical Classic" penetratingly and thoroughly. At the school-wide general meeting, the members of the Party

branch took the lead in making criticisms and speeches to lay bare the idealist conception of history.

In Criticizing the "Trimetrical Classic," How Do We Study, Criticize, and Link the Effort with Things?

When our Party branch joined the masses in criticizing the "Trimetrical Classic," we clearly pointed out that the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic" was not an isolated affair but an important part of the effort in studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and applying the Marxist viewpoint, stand and method in criticizing Confucian books and studying Legalist works. Consequently, in criticism, we had to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, lay a proper hold of the ideological weapon, seriously study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and link up the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic" with the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, before we can see clearly its reactionary essence.

Because the masses kept a grip on this guiding thought, attention was generally paid in criticism to the study of Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle and the two-line struggle and his instructions on the revolution in education. Emphasis was laid on the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism during the period of the Southern Sung Dynasty and on linking it with the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in criticism. When criticizing the saying, "Man is born good," we associated this with the criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that maliciously attacked our proletarian dictatorship for lack of "virtue" and attacked Ch'in Shih Huang. When criticizing the "theory of innate genius" publicized by the "Trimetrical Classic," we associated this with the criticism of Lin Piao's crime in taking the "theory of innate genius" as a theoretical program in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership, seize power and restore capitalism. When criticizing the Four Books and Five Classics advocated by the "Trimetrical Classic," we associated this with the criticism of the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's teaching his son to worship Confucius and read the classics in a vain attempt to establish a hereditary feudalist fascist dynasty of the Lin family. When criticizing the worship-Confucius and anti-Legalist reactionary viewpoints cluttering the "Trimetrical Classic," we associated this with the criticism of the worship-Confucius and anti-Legalist lines of the reactionaries through all ages, including Lin Piao's one, and his reactionary political aims. Through criticism and combination, everyone came to see more clearly the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's line and its ideological roots.

After a clear analysis of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius publicized by the "Trimetrical Classic," everyone very quickly linked them up with the revisionist educational line. Many comrades said, "Without making criticism, we can know nothing. This time we've dug out the old roots of the revisionist educational line." They expressed their desire to criticize penetratingly and thoroughly the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius of over 2,000 years standing and the "Trimetrical Classic" written over 700 years ago. They were determined to carry the revolution in education through to the end along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

YOUNG COMMUNISTS

Vigorous Young Communists in North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the "people's daily" recently gave considerable coverage to stories of young communists outstanding in revolution and construction of north china's hsiyang county. in an editor's note, the "people's daily" said that this "is ample proof that the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have steeled china's younger generation and that the cause of our party is thriving and has no lack of successors."

in hsiyang county of shansi province where the pace-setting tachai brigade is located, more than 4,400 young people have been admitted into the communist party since the cultural revolution began in 1966. they account for 42 per cent of the county's total number of party members. many of them have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. of the 411 brigade party secretaries in the county, over 120 are around 25 years old who have joined the party during the cultural revolution. one commune party secretary is only 24 years old and one production team leader is under 20.

four of the nine members of the party branch committee of the tachai brigade are young people. kuo feng-lien, the party secretary, is a woman of 27.

these young communists have adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line in storms of class struggle and courageously stood up to adverse currents. the shihping brigade of the lichiachuang commune was a backward unit before the cultural revolution. after learning from tachai, the brigade's production expanded rapidly. however, the unreformed landlords and rich peasants stirred up an adverse current. they opposed learning from tachai and attempted to lure the peasants into profiteering to the detriment of socialist collective production.

chang kuei-hsiang, a young deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, led commune members in studying chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and criticizing lin piao's attempt to restore capitalism. he organized young people to listen to accounts by veteran poor peasants of what shihping was like in the old society and helped them realize the significance of learning from tachai. under the leadership of the party branch, chang kuei-hsiang and other cadres and commune members frustrated the enemy's attempt and ensured that the brigade advanced along the socialist road.

young communists always act boldly at dangerous and difficult moments. this summer, a mountain torrent made a breach in the dam of a newly-built small reservoir of the tungfengnien brigade of the chaopi commune. at this crucial moment, some young communists took the lead to throw themselves into the breach and other young people followed suit. they used their bodies to seal off the breach while other commune members rushed repairing the dam.

young communists display revolutionary vigour in socialist construction. in the winter of 1970, wang chiu-wei, secretary of the communist youth league of the wuchiaping brigade of the tachai commune, with several young communists proposed planting paddy rice on the taihang mountains. some were sceptical, saying: "since we have no irrigated fields, how can we plant rice?"

"should we be at the mercy of nature or be determined to transform it?" with this question in mind, wang chiu-wei led young people in studying chairman mao's article "on practice" and came to understand that "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." they then appealed to the party branch and all members of the brigade, saying: "we must learn from tachai and be pathbreakers. let's grow rice on our taihang mountains". supported by the party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants, the young people planted 0.16 hectares of rice in 1971. thanks to careful field management, they gathered 1.1 tons of rice from that plot in autumn. they have now enlarged the area of paddy fields to 16 hectares.

veteran communists of hsiyang county are overjoyed to see the growing up of a generation of young communists with lofty aspirations.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Northeast China Mercantile Marine Institute Gives Students Ship Training

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 21, 1974)

the talien mercantile marine institute recently sent one-tenth of its 1,000 worker-peasant-soldier students for training on 30 coastal ships. these young people from the department of navigation, like those studying engineering and electrical work, radio communications and radio piloting, are being trained in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology."

the institute has direct links with ships, an educational form introduced during the chinese revolution in education to relate schools to society, integrate teachers and students with workers and peasants and combine theory with practice, all of which were lacking due to the influence of the revisionist educational line which formerly held sway. the institute gives primary importance to the re-education of teachers and students by workers, peasants and soldiers.

twelve students went with the deputy head of the department of navigation for training on the 15,000-ton tanker "taching no. 28", designed and made in china.

with an experienced officer in attendance, the trainees took the big vessel through the narrow southern waterway from shanghai harbour to the yangtze estuary. the busy navigational channel in the high water season has many shoals and a complicated river bed. the students came to the task after having studied in the institute for two years and four months. in turn, the students took the ship through a narrow yangtze section of the southern waterway. this followed the study of navigational astronomy and plotting the ship's course as well as attending discussions arranged by the tanker's party branch which brought together the crewmen, teachers and students. the captain and experienced seamen gave the students detailed instruction.

the teachers and students joined the crew in regular work, keeping the cabins in order, scaling rust from the hull and swabbing down the decks. some teachers and students worked at the dock and painting workshops of the hungchi (red flag) shipyards.

wherever they were, teachers and students joined the workers in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and in criticizing lin piao and confucius. the workers' warm love for socialism, their high sense of responsibility and spirit of hard struggle deeply impressed the teachers and students and strengthened their determination to serve as ordinary workers.

in the course of a lecture on the principles of mechanics, the teacher asked a worker present to describe an incident from his own experience. he and his mates one day had to unload a six-ton object with a five-ton winch hoisting capacity. they devised a set of pulleys to carry part of the weight. then the teacher explained the mechanical principles involved. the students found this method helpful.

the teachers and workers together edited a new textbook "the science of sea navigation" after a period of on-the-spot teaching. they concentrated on knowledge essential for the development of chinese shipping. although written concisely, the new textbook contains the valuable content of the old textbooks "the science of sea navigation" and "navigational astronomy" plus new advances in navigation.

the navigation department sends teachers to work in turn as officers on ships. five teachers are chief, second or third officers on two ocean-going steamers for two years. teachers of the navigation equipment teaching research group often go to inspect and repair navigational equipment on ships, including radar and electric longitude comparator equipment.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Province Reports Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 21, 1974)

central china's hunan province reports a record five per cent increase of early rice for total and unit yields.

all thirteen areas had higher output, with low-yield areas showing big increases. per hectare yield in chienyang, a low-yield area, and five other areas rose by ten per cent. shaoshan, hsiangtan and 20 other places that have good yields averaged 4.5 tons. many rural communes exceeded 6 tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. some brigades surpassed 7.5 tons.

criticism earlier this year of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius fired the masses with greater enthusiasm for socialism. the cadres and peasants were determined to work for a good early rice harvest. an unusually severe drought hit the province's major marketable grain area, changteh, in the spring, making ploughing

very difficult. every irrigation facility was put into full operation, and the people raised many dams on rivers and dug some 500 kilometres of ditches. they ploughed the field in time and transplanted seedlings ahead of schedule.

pests threatened the growth of rice in some areas because of dry hot weather. a pest forecasting network was developed and insecticide applied in good time and other methods used to save the crops. local factories cooperated by turning out large quantities of insecticides.

about 30,000 cadres and staff members of the leading bodies at the provincial, regional and county levels went to work at the basic levels. they helped grassroot party organizations push forward the mass movement to learn from tachai, a national pace-setter in agriculture.

East China Province Reports Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 21, 1974)

fukien province in east china reaped a good early rice harvest this year. all the seven administrative regions and two municipalities in the province achieved a better early rice harvest than last year's, a number of counties reporting ten per cent bigger.

shanghang county, an old revolutionary base area, scored a 15 per cent increase in the output of early rice over last year.

the yangtso production brigade of hsiangchien commune has topped 15 tons of grain per hectare nine years running. this year the peasants made great efforts to select good seed and improved farming techniques. as a result, the output of early rice outstripped 7.5 tons per hectare.

so far the brigade has achieved 11.2 tons of grain per hectare for its spring and summer harvests. this will help it top 15 tons per hectare after autumn harvest, for the tenth year running.

since the beginning of this year the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has imbued the cadres and commune members with great socialist zeal. they gathered more manure and river silt for turning poor land into fertile fields. they also levelled farmland and built irrigation projects.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Kiangsu Provincial Men's Volleyball Team of China Leaves for Afghanistan, Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the kiangsu provincial men's volleyball team of china led by liu ching and chang hai-tao left here by air today for afghanistan and sri lanka on friendly visits.

seeing the team off at the airport were wang wen-chung, a leading member of a department concerned of the state physical culture and sports commission; ghulam mohammad sukhanyar, second secretary of the afghan embassy here; and r. jayasinghe, third secretary of the sri lanka embassy here.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Weightlifting Team Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the chinese weightlifting b team led by teng yi left here by air today for a friendly visit to albania.

seeing the team off at the airport were wang wen-chung, a leading member of a department concerned under the state physical culture and sports commission, and nikolla mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Negotiating Group on Textiles Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

a six-member australian government negotiating group on textiles led by j.t. fogarty, first assistant secretary of the international trade organisations division under the department of overseas trade, left here by air today after concluding its negotiations in china.

it was seen off at the airport by sun so-chang, deputy director of a department under the ministry of foreign trade, and han fang-yu, deputy general manager of the china national textiles import and export corporation.

after arriving in peking on august 15, the australian group exchanged views with the chinese ministry of foreign trade on the question of chinese textiles export to australia. vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan had a friendly conversation with the members of the group on the afternoon of august 19. australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomey Newspaper Director Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

thomas megnassan, director of the "daho-express", arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of peking press circles.

he was greeted at the airport by chen chun, leading member of the "people's daily", and tai feng, leading member of a department concerned.

Dahomey Newspaper Director Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", gave a banquet here this evening in honour of thomas megnassan, director of the "daho-express".

attending the banquet were chen chun, another leading member of the "people's daily", wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the ministry.

antoine laleye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of dahomey in china, was among the guests.

lu ying and thomas megnassan spoke at the banquet, expressing the hope that the friendship between the people and journalists of china and dahomey would consolidate and develop continuously.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Vice President Eyegue
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the delegation he is leading left here for home by air this morning.

the distinguished guests from equatorial guinea were seen off at the airport by fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

yesterday, the distinguished guests visited the great wall and a ming tomb in peking.

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

hu ching-jui, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of equatorial guinea, left here by air today for his post in malabo.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Aiichiro Fujiyama and Seiichi Katsumata Give Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, and seiichi katsumata, head of the delegation of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association; pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou pei-yuan and chu tu-nan, standing committee members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, lien kuan, hsieh ping-hsin, hsu kuang, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and chang chang.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa attended the banquet.

members of the japanese delegation were also present.

Japanese Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

the delegation of the japan commercial arbitration association led by tadatoshi fukushima left here for home by air today.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 12 at the invitation of the foreign trade arbitration commission of the china council for the promotion of international trade. vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang wen-lin met and feted the delegation. while in peking, the delegation had friendly talks with the host commission with regard to the cooperation between the two organizations.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives Reception for Visit of Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 21, 1974)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception here yesterday on the occasion of the visit of the shanghai acrobatic troupe in honour of japanese friends, korean residents and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

among some 300 guests at the reception were hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters; kenzo makajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo; ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama; kishisakai, vice-governor of osaka prefecture; and leading members of the reception organization for the visit of the shanghai acrobatic troupe including masahide kawaguchi, masanori ohba, jiro kaneko, reizo amamiya, yoshio kondo and toshio tanaka. also present were han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

lin teh-ming, head of the shanghai acrobatic troupe, spoke first at the reception. he said, "during the visit in japan we have personally felt that the industrious and heroic japanese people deeply cherish the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. when we return home we'll convey the profound friendship of the japanese people to the people of shanghai and the entire chinese people."

hisao kuroda said, "the performance of socialist art given by the shanghai acrobatic troupe to the japanese people, a multiform art -- acrobatics -- that has been tempered and developed in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, is breath-taking indeed."

the performance tour of the shanghai acrobatic troupe and the holding of the exhibition of the people's republic of china in japan will help promote the development of friendship between japan and china, he added.

he wished that the cultural exchange between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples, develop steadily.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Banquet Welcomes Korean Army Table Tennis Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the headquarters of the general staff and the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army jointly gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting "february 8" men's and women's table tennis teams of the people's army of the democratic people's republic of korea led by whang bong gap with sim hyong tae as the deputy leader.

attending the banquet were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and col. cha dong huan and captain li sang u, deputy military attaches, of the korean embassy in peking.

present were li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of other departments concerned including wang ti-kang, kan mai, li kuang-hsiang and liang cho-hui, as well as representatives of table tennis coaches and players of the p.l.a. "august 1" team and the chinese team.

at the banquet permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship, deputy chief of general staff li ta and team leader whang bong gap in their speeches wished constant consolidation and development to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples, armies and sportsmen of the two countries.

the guest teams arrived in peking by air at noon today.

Korean Workers' Party CC Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 20, 1974)

the central committee of the korean workers' party held a banquet here today in honour of the friendship delegation of party workers of the chinese communist party with liu tzu-hou as its head and shen chien as its deputy head.

present on the occasion were yang hyong sop, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, and leading members of various departments including kim guk tae, kang hyon su, kim gil hyon, kim jae bong, kang gwan son and wang gyong hak.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also invited to attend.

speaking at the banquet, director of the central committee of the korean workers' party kim guk tae, on behalf of the party's central committee, warmly welcomed the friendship delegation of the party workers of the chinese communist party.

"the militant solidarity and link of friendship between our two parties and our two peoples are founded and fostered personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. no force whatsoever can break it, and it is invincible," he said.

"nowadays, the fraternal chinese people are vigorously unfolding the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, further consolidating the fruitful results of the great cultural revolution and strengthening still more the dictatorship of the proletariat and the revolutionary positions."

kim guk tae said, "our party and our people heartily rejoice over the successes attained by the chinese people as those by ourselves. we wholeheartedly wish them more brilliant successes in the days to come."

he pointed out that the south korean puppet clique has of late frenziedly kicked up an "anti-communist" row and stepped up the fascist suppression of the south korean people to deliberately aggravate tension on the korean peninsula. whatever sinister activities they may resort to, however, the clique cannot forestall the struggle of our people for independent reunification of the fatherland.

in his speech, liu tzu-hou, head of the chinese delegation, first of all conveyed to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people cordial

greetings and high regards from the entire membership of the chinese communist party and from the chinese people.

"the workers' party of korea founded and led personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, is the organizer and leader guiding the korean people to revolutionary victories. the workers' party of korea applies the universal truth of marxism-leninism on the concrete practice of the korean revolution, and achieved great victories in the korean revolution," he said.

"we are extremely glad over the great successes attained by the fraternal korean people just as over our own achievements, and wish you continuous new victories."

"just as before, the entire membership of the chinese communist party and the chinese people resolutely back and support the just struggle of the korean people to get rid of foreign intervention and to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, resolutely support the demand of the korean government and people for the complete withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea, and resolutely support the patriotic struggle of the various strata of people in south korea till final victory is won," he declared.

the banquet was permeated with the warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity from beginning to end.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves at Head of Chinese Party and Government Delegation for Celebrations of Romania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation left here for bucharest by special plane this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of romania and the romanian government.

leader of the delegation is li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; the deputy leaders are keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and members of the delegation are li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania (already in bucharest), liu ke-ming, head of a section under the international liaison

department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu hung-liang, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; as well as staff members.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by party and state leaders wang hung-wen, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and wu teh; foreign minister chi peng-fei; vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po and ho ying; deputy heads of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee feng hsuan, jen yun-chung and chang hsiang-shan, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsi chao-ming, kao chien-chung, mao pao-chung and ku li-hung.

on hand also were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and officials of the romanian embassy here.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Bucharest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the chinese workers' delegation led by fan teh-ling, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the hopei provincial trade union council, left here for bucharest by plane this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and make a friendly visit.

members of the delegation are wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and li chia-hai, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional trade union council.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang shih-chung, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council; and leading members of organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya and mao pao-chung.

on hand also were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and officials of the romanian embassy here.

China-Romania Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Bucharest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

a china-romania friendship association delegation led by li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-romania friendship association, left here for bucharest by air this afternoon to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and make a friendly visit.

members of the delegation are chien li-jen, permanent council member of the china-romania friendship association, and liu cheng, council member of the association.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, ting hsueh-sung and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chung han-chiu, permanent council member of the china-romania friendship association.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife as well as other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

Yao Wen-yuan, Teng Hsiao-ping and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Attend Performance by Romanian Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening attended a performance given by the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania, the last of its scheduled series in peking.

accompanying the chinese leaders at the performance were leader of the romanian ensemble uglar francisc and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

the splendid performance presented with national traits by the romanian artists drew round after round of warm applause. during the interval, yao wen-yuan, teng hsiao-ping and ngapo ngawang jigme met the leading members and principal singers and dancers of the ensemble and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

at the end of the performance, the chinese leaders went up the stage to warmly shake hands with the romanian artists in congratulation of their success and presented a basket of flowers to them.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, wang man-tien, jen yun-chung, pai hsiang-kuo and yang chi as well as chinese artists.

Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant Warmly Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

workers at the peking no. 1 machine tools plant, with great joy, held a rally today in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and in congratulation of the romanian people's great achievements in socialist construction.

attending the rally were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking.

chairman of the plant revolutionary committee chu pao-ho, in his speech at the rally, extended warm festival greetings to the romanian working class on behalf of the plant's workers. he praised the romanian working class for the great achievements it had won in socialst construction in the spirit of self-reliance under the leadership of the romanian communist party and wished it new achievements in the struggle to fulfill the targets of the five-year plan ahead of time.

ambassador nicolae gavrilescu made a warm speech at the rally. he said: "we are very glad to celebrate the glorious festival -- the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania -- along with chinese workers in a joyous atmosphere." he told the workers about the heroic struggle of the romanian people to liberate their motherland under the leadership of the romanian communist party and their great victories on all fronts of socialism, with special emphasis on the role the romanian working class plays in socialist construction.

ambassador nicolae gavrilescu warmly praised the friendship and militant unity of the romanian and chinese peoples. he pointed out that, since nicolae ceausescu's historic visit to china, the relations of friendship and cooperation between romania and china had been growing constantly. the romanian people would strive tirelessly to develop this friendship and cooperation, he added.

the speeches were enthusiastically applauded by the workers.

at the end of the rally, the workers' amateur art troupe of the plant performed "the tricolour flag" and other romanian songs and theatrical items composed by the workers themselves.

present at the rally were also hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, liu yung, a leading member of the peking municipal machine-building industry bureau, li chen-shun, chen hsueh-tao and tsang ching-yu, vice-chairmen of the plant revolutionary committee, and hsing jen-hsien, a leading member of the foreign affairs group under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

the romanian national men's basketball team headed by leon teodorescu left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading member of the chinese basketball association mou tso-yun and minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here ion dorobantu.

during its sojourn in china, the romanian national men's basketball team toured peking, changchun, shenyang, shanghai and nanking, and played friendly matches with chinese men's basketball teams. its visit to china deepened the unity and friendship between the sportsmen and the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Who Is to Blame for Economic Confusion in Ukraine?

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

a serious state of confusion in consumer goods production and a shortage of supply exists in the ukraine, according to an admission by the brezhnev clique in a recent decision by the central committee of the communist party of the soviet union. the clique shifted all the responsibility onto the ukrainian officials.

the decision suggests that there has been a sharp deficiency in the ukraine's "delivery of cotton fabrics, leather shoes, galoshes, sports shoes and knitwear; consumer goods production is lagging behind the targets set in the five-year plan, nor have the production plans for furniture, steel utensils, galvanized utensils, enamelware, stainless steel dinner sets, cameras, hardware and locks been met". mention is also made of the fact that many products are of "poor quality", and "the proportion of products which meet state quality standards is still very low". people may well ask: can the ukrainian shortage of consumer goods, coming as it does against a background of a nation-wide economic confusion in the soviet union, be explained on the grounds that subordinates have not done their work well?

referring to the causes of the problem, the decision stresses factors such as the party, soviet and economic organs of the ukraine republic are not making full use of the existing potentialities of the republic, and are not carrying out the resolutions of the 24th congress of the c.p.s.u. and the decisions of the december 1973 plenary session of the c.p.s.u. central committee. in this way the brezhnev clique is trying to shift onto others all reponsibility for the situation.

as is well known, economic confusion has long been a nation-wide problem in the soviet union, not in the ukraine alone. this corfusion involves not only the production of daily necessities, but also a number of departments in the field of industry and agriculture. according to soviet revisionist official (and obviously watered-down) data, the targets for national income for the first three years of the ninth five-year plan (1971-1975) were not fulfilled. the targets for industrial production set by the five-year plan for the past two years were also not realized. the targets for most of the major industrial products for 1972 were not accomplished. in 1973, the plans for petroleum, cars, tractors, combine harvesters, textiles and leather shoes were not met.

the target for grain output for the first three years of the five-year plan was not realized. the head of pigs at the end of 1973 was smaller in number than at the end of 1962. as the socialist production relations of the soviet union have been transformed into capitalist relations by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the working people there have been turned into hired slaves from being the masters of the country and, not unnaturally, have lost the enthusiasm for their work, which they had in the period of socialism. all soviet enterprises are run on capitalist management lines and with the aim of making maximum profits. in the sharp competition with each other, production planning and a "planned economy" have gone by the board and become sheer hypocritical lies. the result is that while there are serious shortages of some products, there is a huge pile-up of others. in particular, because soviet revisionism, dreaming of world domination, is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and allocates a third of the total budget to munitions production, the whole of the national economy is out of balance. the brezhnev clique has to admit that the "objective cause" for the shortages of soviet consumer goods is the "huge defence appropriations". who then is to blame for soviet economic confusion and consumer goods shortages? is it not the brezhnev clique itself which must bear the full responsibility?

the soviet revisionist leading clique have all along pursued a russian great-power chauvinist policy of national oppression. to achieve the "closest combination" with the non-russian nations, the brezhnev clique has opposed all-round development of the economy in non-russian regions, but advocate the "division of labour" and economic "specialization", which are in fact a variety of colonialism. among the cadres of the non-russian republics, anyone who stands for all-round economic development in their regions is branded as a "nationalist" and accused of having a "closed-door" mentality. he will be attacked, dismissed from his post or ordered to "retire". the direction of the ukraine's economic development fixed by the brezhnev clique is to remain "the most important base for coal and metallurgical industries and the main sugar beet producer for the whole of the u.s.s.r. formed historically (i.e. in the period of tsarist russia)". a few years ago, the directors of the lvov national economic council in the ukraine, referring to the imbalance, pointed out: the industry of that region "resembles a monster with elephantine feet, a stunted body and a microcephalic head". shaped by these policies, is it any wonder that the production of consumer goods in the ukraine is worse than in other areas of the u.s.s.r.? who is to blame for this state of affairs, if not the brezhnev clique itself?

the soviet revisionists came up with the decision on the ukrainian consumer goods question with sinister motives.

the brezhnev clique has plunged the soviet economy in chaos, seriously affecting the living standards of the soviet people and rousing strong dissatisfaction among the peoples of all nationalities in the country. in the last two years, the brezhnev clique has intensified its fascist suppression of the ukrainian people with the result that dissatisfaction with the soviet revisionist leading clique has increased among the ukrainian people, including the ordinary cadres and party members. the motive behind the decision issued by brezhnev and his like are obvious. on the one hand they hope to show that they are concerned about conditions affecting the ukrainian people, on the other, they want to shift onto others the responsibility for lack of consumer foods in the ukraine in order to damp down the people's dissatisfaction to some extent. they can use the ordinary ukrainian cadres as their scapegoats and purge anyone daring to oppose russian big-power chauvinism pushed by brezhnev. they hope, in fact, to kill two birds with one stone exclamation

the soviet revisionist scheme, however, will not work. the people of all nationalities of the u.s.s.r. are clear who is to blame for the soviet economic confusion and the serious shortages of consumer goods in the ukraine. the brezhnev clique's trick merely means it is lifting a rock to drop it on its own feet, further exposes the ugly feature of the russian big-power chauvinists and once more shows that they are the mortal enemy of the people of all nationalities of the u.s.s.r.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

sudanese ambassador to china ábdelwahab zainulabidin gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the china visit by the combined football team from gezira province of the sudan. the visiting team is led by amir gamal eldin with isel din sadig diab as the deputy leader.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, wang fu-yung, leading member of the federation's peking branch, and leading members of other organizations concerned were among the guests.

the friendly banquet was addressed by amir gamal eldin and li ching-chuan who joined in wishing the amity

between the people and sportsmen of the sudan and china continuous growth.

the sudanese footballers got back here from kwangchow earlier today. during their tour of china, they visited peking, talien, shenyang, shanghai and kwangchow in that order and had friendly matches with chinese football players. the sudanese friends are scheduled to leave peking for home shortly.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leader Speaks at UN World Population Conference

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 21, 1974)

following is the full text of a speech made by huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference, at the plenary meeting here this afternoon:

mr. chairman,

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to be here to attend the world population conference and have discussions and exchange views with representatives of other countries on questions of world population. allow me, in the name of the chinese delegation, to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of romania, our host country, for the warm hospitality they have accorded us and to extend our warm congratulations to george macovascu, head of the romanian delegation to the world population conference on his election as president of the conference.

we are sincerely glad that representatives of national liberation movements and organizations are attending this conference upon invitation as observers and we express our warm welcome to them.

the world population conference is being held at a time when the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, particularly the superpowers. the whole world is advancing amidst great turbulence. the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development held not long ago marked a new stage, the stage of deep-going development, in the struggle of the countries of the third world and the people of all countries

against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the world population conference should carry on and develop the militant spirit of combating imperialism and hegemonism as manifested at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly. the population problem is inseparable from political and economic problems. the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its special session calls upon the world population conference to make its contribution to facilitating the establishment of the new international economic order. it is our hope that we representatives from different countries will make joint efforts to realize this aim. the chinese delegation is ready to do its part towards this end.

the chinese delegation hereby solemnly declares that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people. the lon nol clique, being a handful of national scum of cambodia, long repudiated by the cambodian people, can in no way represent the cambodian people. the presence of the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique at this conference is entirely illegal. moreover, we solemnly state that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people and is fully entitled to attend this conference. the world population conference should invite the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to send its representatives to attend the conference. it is most unreasonable that representatives of the saigon authorities should unilaterally take part in this conference.

now, the chinese delegation would like to set forth its views and opinions on some current major issues regarding the world population.

1. fundamental assessment of the present world population situation

over the last few decades, along with the development of the political and economic situation in the world, there has been a fairly rapid population growth in the world, particularly in the third world. the third world now has a population of nearly three billion, which is more than 70 per cent of the world's population. how to see this fact in a correct light is the first thing we must be clear about. one superpower asserts outright that there is a "population explosion" in asia, africa and latin america and that a "catastrophe to mankind" is imminent. the other superpower, while pretending at some conferences to be against malthusianism, makes the propaganda blast that "rapid population growth is a mill-stone around the neck of the developing countries." singing a duet, the two superpowers energetically try to describe the third

world's population growth as a great evil. if this fallacy is not refuted, there will be no correct point of departure in any discussion on the world population.

of all things in the world, people are the most precious. once the people take their destiny into their own hands, they will be able to perform miracles. man, as worker and as creator and user of tools, is the decisive factor in the social productive forces. man is in the first place a producer and only in the second place a consumer. historically, the valiant, industrious and talented people of asia, africa and latin america made outstanding contributions to human civilization. but over a considerable period of time, the colonialists and imperialists subjected the asian, african and latin american countries to brutal aggression and enslavement. they not only plundered enormous social wealth from asia, africa and latin america, but also engaged in human traffic and evicted or slaughtered local inhabitants. africa alone has lost as many as 100 million people in this way. the social productive forces in asian, african and latin american countries were seriously sapped. the population of some countries and nations declined drastically, and large tracts of land were laid waste. after prolonged and heroic struggles waged by the people in asia, africa and latin america, a large number of countries in these regions have successively won political independence and achieved marked progress in developing their national economy and culture as compared with the past. along with this development the population has grown rather quickly. this is not at all a bad thing but a very good thing. in the situation of "great disorder under heaven", in which the broad masses of the people are increasingly awakening, the large population of the third world constitutes an important condition for strengthening the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and accelerating social and economic development. today, the people of the third world have become the main force combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and are becoming an increasingly mighty force in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

it should be pointed out that on its road of advance the third world is still confronted with numerous difficulties to be overcome through persistent struggles. in many countries that have won political independence, their economic life-lines are still controlled by colonialism and imperialism, and no fundamental change has been effected in the old economic structure. in particular, owing to intensified oppression and exploitation by the two superpowers, these countries have been unable to make full use of their vast manpower resources, and unemployment and poverty still exist there. but we are confident that the historical trend -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- is irresistible. whatever twists and turns and difficulties there may be along their road of advance, final victory

belongs to the people of asia, africa and latin america and of the world as a whole. on the basis of an unremitting fight against the aggression, interference, subversion and plunder by imperialism and hegemonism and persistent defence of political and economic independence, there will arise an asia, africa and latin america with a big population and a great wealth of products, where life will be abundant and culture will flourish.

the superpowers raise the false alarm of a "population explosion" and paint a depressing picture of the future of mankind. this reminds us of the notorious malthus, who, more than 170 years ago, when the population of the world was less than one billion, raised a hue and cry about "over-population" and the impossibility for the growth of production ever to catch up with that of the population. he driveled that even with "the best directed efforts of human industry", china could hardly "double the produce... in any number of years". today, the world population has more than quadrupled that of malthus' time, but there has been much greater increase in the material wealth of society, thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of the people in surmounting numerous obstacles. in the twenty-odd years since her founding, the people's republic of china has increased her products manyfold. the creative power of the people is boundless, and, so is man's ability to exploit and utilize natural resources. the pessimistic views spread by the superpowers are utterly groundless and are being propagated with ulterior motives.

2. on the causes of the population problem and ways of solving it.

at present, there is in many countries a population problem, which finds its concrete expression in unemployment, poverty, starvation, a high mortality rate, etc. the central task of our discussions at this conference should be to ascertain the causes of this problem and find ways of solving it.

the condition of the population of a country is determined by its social system and the political and economic conditions prevailing at home and internationally. is it owing to over-population that unemployment and poverty exist in many countries of the world today? no, absolutely not. it is mainly due to aggression, plunder and exploitation by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. the two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today and the chief culprits responsible for unemployment and poverty in the world. the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its sixth special session points out that the widening gap between the developing and the developed countries is due to the old international economic order which increasingly aggravates the inequalities, and that alien domination, foreign occupation, colonialism, racial

discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms are the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries. in our opinion, the primary way of solving the population problem lies in combating the aggression and plunder by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers, breaking down the unequal international economic relations, winning and safeguarding national independence, and developing the national economy and culture independently and self-reliantly in the light of each country's specific conditions and differing circumstances and raising the living standards of the people.

it is well known that large numbers of relative surplus population and wide spread poverty exist in the superpower countries too. in one superpower country millions are jobless and tens of millions live in poverty. and in the other, which flaunts the label of socialism, the gap between the rich privileged stratum and the poor working people grows wider and wider, the bureaucrat monopoly capitalists fire workers at will, and the livelihood of the broad masses of workers is insecure. this state of affairs is wholly the result of the ruthless oppression and exploitation which the superpowers practise at home.

in recent years, the struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism has been surging forward vigorously, and the struggle of the people in the developed countries and the superpower countries against ruthless oppression and exploitation is on the upsurge. these two irresistible tides converging together are ever more powerfully pounding at and shaking the foundations of imperialism and hegemonism, thus paving the way for the eradication of unemployment and poverty throughout the world.

the two superpowers are most afraid that the real cause of unemployment and poverty should be uncovered and that the broad masses should clearly see the correct way of solving this problem. so they have concocted various fallacies which they loudly and repeatedly propagate everywhere.

the claim that "over-population is the reason why the have-not countries are poor" is a worn-out tune of the superpowers. what a mass of figures they have calculated in order to prove that population is too large, the food supply too small and natural resources insufficient exclamation but they never calculate the amount of natural resources they have plundered, the social wealth they have grabbed and the super-profits they have extorted from asia, africa and latin america. should an account be made of their exploitation, the truth with regard to the population problem will at once be out. their multitude of population statistics will not help them a bit either. the average population to a square kilometre is only 12 in africa, and 15 in latin america. though population density in the developing countries of asia is a bit higher, it is nonetheless lower than that in the developed countries of western europe. how can it be said then that the have-not countries are poor because of over-population?

they claim that poverty can be overcome by reducing the rate of population growth. if so, why are there still so many jobless and underfed people in the two superpower countries where the rate of population growth is relatively low and population density fairly small?

social-imperialism asserts that "only economic development with my aid can solve your population problem". this is a ruse. it goes without saying that economic development is necessary for a country to emerge from poverty and solve its population problems. the point is that what social-imperialism calls "economic development" is nothing but a fraud, as it is not coupled with the fight against imperialism and hegemonism and a change in the unequal international economic relations. let us ask: don't you talk glibly of "economic development"? why do you fly into a rage at the mention of establishing a new international economic order? why do you try your utmost to maintain the old international economic relations and obstruct the economic development of the third world countries? don't you talk glibly of "aid"? why do you take advantage of others' difficulties to reap fabulous profits, relentlessly press for the repayment of loans and practise blackmail? in practising neo-colonialism, you have outdone the other superpower. your so-called "aid" can only mean intensified control and plunder of the third world countries, with the consequent aggravation of their unemployment and poverty.

the allegation that "over-population in the developing countries is threatening the security of the world" is a completely false accusation that reverses right and wrong. one may ask: was it over-population that led to the wars in indochina, the middle east and other areas or to the armed occupation of czechoslovakia? is it owing to over-population that oppressed nations and oppressed people have carried out just wars for independence and liberation? no, wars of aggression are launched by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. the oppressed nations and oppressed people are driven by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists to take up arms, resist aggression and fight for liberation. everyday the two superpowers talk about "detente", but are actually creating tension. everyday they talk about "disarmament", but are actually engaged in arms expansion. wherever the two hegemonic powers contend, there is no tranquility. their attempt to shift the blame for menacing world security onto the third world serves only to further reveal their own sinister motives.

the deplorable conditions of unemployment and poverty in old china are universally known. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese people, through a prolonged struggle, overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed on them like three big mountains, and have since carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction and in a relatively short time succeeded in eliminating unemployment left over from old china. in the twenty-odd years since the founding of the people's republic, china's

population has increased nearly 60 per cent, from about 500 million to nearly 800 million. yet, in the same period, annual grain output has more than doubled, rising from 110 million to 250 million tons, and the output of textiles and other industrial products has increased manyfold. at present, the area under cultivation in china is only slightly more than 10 per cent of her total territory. there are enormous potentialities untapped since there remain vast areas to be reclaimed, and the per hectare yield can still be greatly raised. at present the living standards of our people are still rather low, yet everyone is ensured of employment, food and clothing, and the livelihood of the people is steadily improving. the broad masses of the chinese people have never displayed such a high degree of initiative and creativeness. in building socialism, china's vast manpower resources are being used in a planned and rational way. facts of china's history have completely exploded the various fallacies spread by the superpowers with regard to the population problem and fully borne out "the truth that revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population," as set forth by chairman mao tsetung.

3. on the formulation and implementation of a population policy

our emphasis on combating imperialism and hegemonism and developing the national economy and culture as the primary way of solving the population problem does not imply that in our view a population policy is of no consequence. here we would first like to point out that the formulation and implementation of population policies, the setting of population targets, the carrying out of census and the publication of statistics are entirely within the scope of the internal affairs and sovereignty of each country, which must be decided by each government in the light of the specific conditions of its own country. some countries need to lower, and others to raise, the rate of population growth to a proper extent. no uniformity should be imposed since conditions vary from country to country. any international technical cooperation and assistance in population matters must follow the principles of complete voluntariness of the parties concerned, strict respect for state sovereignty, absence of any strings attached and promotion of the self-reliance of the recipient countries. we are firmly opposed to the superpowers intervening by any means in the population policy of other countries on the pretext of what they call "population explosion" or "over-population". we are firmly opposed to the attempt of some international organizations to infringe on the sovereignty of recipient countries by conditioning aid on restricting their population growth rate.

after overthrowing the rule of the imperialists and their lackeys, we in china have secured the prerequisites for the planned development of the national economy as well as the planned regulation of the rate of population growth. on the basis of energetically developing production and raising the living

standards of the people, china has developed medical and health services throughout the cities and countryside and strengthened the work of maternity and child care, thus reducing mortality on the one hand and regulating the birth rate through birth planning on the other. our birth planning is not merely birth control, as some people understand it to be, it comprises different measures for different circumstances. in densely-populated areas, late marriage and birth control are encouraged on the basis of voluntariness, while active treatment is given in cases of sterility. in national minority areas and other sparsely-populated areas, appropriate measures are taken to facilitate population growth, while birth control advice and help are given to those parents who have too many children and desire birth control. such a policy of planned population growth is in the interest of the thorough emancipation of women and the proper bringing up of future generations as well as of national construction and prosperity. china's mortality rate has dropped by a big margin. the birth rate in densely-populated areas has decreased in varying degrees. in the national minority areas, a change has been brought about in the situation prevailing in the past, in which the population grew at an extremely slow rate or even dropped sharply owing to brutal persecution by the forces of reaction -- a change that has resulted in a fairly rapid increase of the population there. of course, these are but initial achievements. we have not yet acquired adequate experience in the work of birth planning and we must continue our efforts.

mr. chairman,

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese people stand firmly together with the third world countries and all oppressed nations and oppressed people, strengthening unity with them in waging the common struggle. we firmly support the people of the third world countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy, establish a new international economic order and combat imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. china firmly supports the correct position of the third world countries and other countries that each country should decide its own population policy in conformity with the wishes of its people and the specific conditions. we are fully confident that the people of the world, persisting in solidarity and persevering in struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties, win new victories step by step and create an infinitely bright future.

that is all. thank you, mr. chairman.

CHINA AND US

American Professor and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

professor chang lin tien, dean of the mechanical engineering department of university of california (berkeley) of the united states, and his wife di hwa tien wound up their tour of peking, tientsin and northeast china and left here today to visit southern china before going home.

the couple arrived in china on august 9 to see relatives and for a visit. wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met with professor chang lin tien and his wife on separate occasions and gave dinners in their honour while they were in peking. guests and hosts had cordial and friendly conversations.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets South Vietnam People's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met the people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended a warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were le duc phu; nguyen van mot, a hero of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces; and luu phuoc luong, a heroic fighter against the u.s. aggressors and the puppets.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present.

present also were hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for

friendship with foreign countries; kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the association; and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Vietnamese Ambassador Holds Press Conference on DRVN Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, held a press conference here this morning on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh described the heroic and tenacious struggle the vietnamese people had waged against french colonialism and u.s. imperialism by carrying forward the glorious tradition of the august revolution under the leadership of president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party. the unyielding vietnamese people defeated u.s. imperialism during the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and compelled it to sign the paris agreement on viet nam, he said. having survived the rigorous test of war, the democratic republic of viet nam is towering mighty and strong and continuing to develop, the ambassador added.

he then gave a detailed report on the achievements the people in north viet nam had won in healing the war wounds, rehabilitating and expanding the economy and culture and other undertakings since the paris agreement was signed. the cause of socialist construction in north viet nam is making steady advances, he stated.

talking about the situation in south viet nam, ambassador nguyen trong vinh said that the signing of the paris agreement was a tremendous victory for the people of viet nam. fully honouring and strictly observing the paris agreement has been the consistent policy of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for backing the nguyen van thieu puppet regime in saigon in its crimes of undermining the paris agreement and savagely suppressing the people in south viet nam.

the struggle waged by the vietnamese people for independence,

freedom and socialism over the last 29 years has been a struggle full of hardships and sacrifices, ambassador nguyen trong vinh said. their present struggle to safeguard peace, uphold the paris agreement, and vigorously promote socialist construction in the north, carry out the national democratic revolution in the south and then achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland must necessarily undergo many more hardships and sacrifices, but it will certainly be crowned with a brilliant victory, he said.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh concluded his talk with warm praises of the friendship between the people of viet nam and china who "are both comrades and brothers". the profound friendship between the two peoples was fostered meticulously by chairman mao and president ho, the ambassador said. "we the people of viet nam wish always to consolidate and develop this friendship and hand it down from generation to generation," he stated.

the press conference was attended by leading members and correspondents from press organizations in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Information Delegation from Republic of Zambia Visits North China's Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

the information delegation from the republic of zambia with j.b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, as its leader and c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting, as deputy leader visited the tangshan region of hopei province, north china, between august 18 and 20, in the company of teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, is also accompanying the delegation on the visit.

yesterday evening, chairman of the tangshan regional revolutionary committee lao en-tsang and vice-chairman of the tangshan municipal revolutionary committee pan kuei-shan gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation. deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang and charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china p. besa attended the banquet. guests and hosts drank

many toasts at the banquet filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they wished the constant development of the militant friendship between the chinese and zambian peoples.

on the first leg of their tour of the region, the zambian friends visited the shashihyu production brigade of the yuehkechuang people's commune in tsunhua county, which became an advanced unit in learning from tachai by displaying the spirit of hard work in levelling mountain tops and filling up gullies, carrying earth from elsewhere to improve the top soil in the fields and thus transforming the features of this mountainous area. they received a warm welcome from the commune members. they climbed up a mountain to see the big reservoir hewed out by the commune members of the production brigade and the terraced fields they created on slabs. the zambian friends also saw the orchards where the trees are bearing an abundance of fruit and dropped in commune members' homes. the commune members received the zambian friends as their own kinsfolk, treating them to apples fresh from the trees and corn on the cobs they had just cooked. then the zambian friends visited the tsunhua county industrial exhibition, the county knitwear mill and a metalworks shop and learned how the county had developed such industries as iron and steel, coal, fertilizer, cement and metalworks on county and commune levels by displaying the "paupers'" spirit, namely by relying on their own efforts and through hard work, so as to promote the mechanization of farming.

the zambian friends also paid a call at the kailuan coal mines, an outstanding unit in learning from taching, the national pace-setter in industry. at the tangshan city exhibition in class education, they received a detailed briefing on the kailuan miners' misery under cruel imperialist oppression and exploitation before liberation and their heroic struggle against it. then they went to see the large, mechanized fankechuang colliery which was designed and built by china during the great leap forward year of 1958. the guests went down to watch the process of mechanized coal cutting at a work face in the pit where they were given a rousing welcome by the miners. "the people of china and zambia shared the same experience of suffering from imperialist aggression, exploitation and oppression in the past and are waging a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racialism, power politics and big power hegemonism," the miners said. "we are determined to develop and strengthen unremittingly the militant friendship between our two peoples," they added.

before leaving the city, the zambian friends found time to see tangshan's 500-year-old ceramics industry and viewed a big variety of exquisite samples on display.

they were greeted and seen off at the railway station, upon their arrival and departure, by lao en-tsang, pan kuei-shan and leading members of other departments concerned. /

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Zambia for Tanzania

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 20, 1974)

the chinese government delegation led by su chieh, vice minister of communication, left zambia for tanzania by train yesterday. it was seen off at the railway station by zambian government officials and workers and technical and engineering personnel of zambia and china who are working on the tanzania -- zambia railway.

the chinese government delegation arrived here on august 3 to attend the sixth round of talks on tanzania -- zambia railway.

it was received by president kaunda during its stay here. prime minister mainza chona, minister for power, transport and works soko, minister for southern province mwondela and minister for copperbelt province chalikulima feted the delegation on separate occasions.

the delegation visited the famous victoria falls, chambishi open pit, rhokana smelter and ndola refinery in the company of state zambian minister for power, transport and works mwale. wherever they went they were warmly welcomed by the local government and people.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 4, 1974 No. 5688

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S MILITARY WRITINGS

Some Understanding in the Study of Chairman Mao's Military Writings

by

the Party Branch of the 8th Company of a Certain Unit of the Peking PLA Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 11, 1974)

In the course of deepening movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of our company organized the cadres and fighters to seriously study a series of brilliant works written by Chairman Mao during the War of Liberation, lay hold of the theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and expose and criticize Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line during the Liaohsi-Shenyang and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns.

We studied the key sectors of the following works by Chairman Mao: "The Truth About the Kuomintang Attacks," "Rent Reduction and Production Are Two Important Matters for the Defense of the Liberated Areas," "Policy for Work in the Liberated Areas for 1946," "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast," "Smash Chiang Kai-shek's Offensive by a War of Self-Defense," "Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One," "A Three Months' Summary," "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," "On Setting Up a System of Reports," "The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign" and "The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign." On the basis of private study, we combined study with discussion page by page, and invited the leading cadres involved in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns to recount the conditions of the time and their own personal insight so as to help the fighters understand the spiritual essence of Chairman Mao's works.

We combined the study of Chairman Mao's military writings with the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, used study to lead criticism which in turn gave impetus to study.

Learn from Chairman Mao in Using Marxism to Analyze the Situation, and Criticize Lin Piao's Idealist Assessment of the Situation

The cadres and fighters of our company seriously studied Chairman Mao's works, "The Truth About the Kuomintang Attacks," "Smash Chiang Kai-shek's Offensive by a War of Self-Defense", "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," etc., and had a clearer understanding of the situation of the time. As soon as the War of Liberation began, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out to the whole Party, "Although Chiang Kai-shek has US aid, the feelings of the people are against him, the morale of his troops is low, and his economy is in difficulty. As for us, although we have no foreign aid, the feelings of the people are for us, the morale of our troops is high, and we can handle our economy. Therefore, we can defeat Chiang Kai-shek." On the contrary, after the conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Lin Piao energetically pursued Liu Shao-ch'i's Right-deviation opportunist line of "a new stage of peace and democracy" and openly announced his "willingness to cooperate with the Kuomintang in the Northeast." After the War of Liberation began, he failed to see that Chiang Kai-shek's superiority in the military field was temporary, and cried in alarm that the enemy was "strong in fighting power" and was "very hard to beat."

On the eve of a decisive battle between our army and the Kuomintang army, Chairman Mao again scientifically analyzed the excellent situation marked by our army annihilating large numbers of enemy troops and changing from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive. He pointed out incisively, "It is a turning point from growth to extinction for Chiang Kai-shek's 20 years of counter-revolutionary rule." With the courage of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao resolutely decided to fight first a strategically decisive battle with the Kuomintang army in the Northeast in order to win a nationwide victory. At this time, Lin Piao still feared the enemy as if it were a tiger and opposed fighting a strategically decisive battle. He dared not thoroughly defeat the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Through study and criticism, everyone realized that the situation was an important basis for the formulation of a line. The victory of the War of Liberation was achieved because Chairman Mao scientifically analyzed the situation and formulated for our army a correct line. The Right-deviation opportunist line pushed by Lin Piao was also precisely a result of his overestimation of the enemy's strength and underestimation of the people's strength and his idealist assessment of the situation.

Study Chairman Mao's Thinking on the People's War and Criticize Lin Piao's Negation of the Great Role of the Masses of the People in War

The cadres and fighters studied Chairman Mao's "Rent Reduction and Production Are Two Important Matters for the Defense of the Liberated Areas," "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast," and other works and further understood that the building of base areas, the arousing of the masses to the full and reliance on the masses to fight a revolutionary war provided the foundation for defeating Chiang Kai-shek. But Lin Piao was reluctant to part with the big cities in the Northeast and, was loath to commit himself to the hard job of building and consolidating the base areas. He negated

the great role of the masses of the people in war, thus baring his Right-deviation opportunism.

As early as December 1945, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Mass work will be the center of gravity of our Party's work in the Northeast." "So long as we spread among all cadres and soldiers the idea of arousing the masses and of building our base areas and so long as we mobilize all forces and quickly undertake the great struggle to build these base areas, we shall be able to establish ourselves firmly in the Northeast and in Jehol and be sure of victory." Chairman Mao also formulated for the whole Party various general and specific policies, such as rent reduction, production, land reform, cherishing the government and loving the people, supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families, for arousing the masses to carry out the Liberation War. Because the broad masses of commanders and fighters and the people in the Northeast resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's instructions and various general and specific policies of the Party, on the eve of the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, consolidated base areas had been set up in the Northeast, and conditions for a decisive war against the Kuomintang army had been prepared. But Lin Piao absurdly claimed that conditions of the masses were poor and it was difficult to procure grain supply. He dared not switch the main forces to the Peiping-Liaoning line and to seize the initiative in battle in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. After the conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, on the pretext of difficulty in procuring material supplies he also absurdly claimed that the fighters in the Northeast were unwilling to leave their homeland, thus procrastinating the time schedule for action beyond the Shanhaikuan.

The cadres and fighters also linked the history of the participation of their own company in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns with a free discussion of the vivid cases of the masses of the people showing warm support for the people's army. They sang the praises of the great victory of Chairman Mao's thinking on the people's war and criticized Lin Piao's reactionary idealist conception of history.

Study Chairman Mao's Strategy and Tactics on the People's War and Criticize Lin Piao's So-called "Six Tactical Principles"

The comrades have studied Chairman Mao's "Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One," "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," and other works, and come to understand that the 10 great military principles are the crystallization of Chairman Mao's application of materialist dialectics to the study of the laws guiding war, the scientific summation of the experience of our army's protracted war against class enemies at home and abroad, and the product of the struggle between the two military lines. These principles clearly spell out a series of guiding principles for operations, including the guiding ideas for our army's operations, the main objectives, the basic methods of fighting, the form of fighting, the style of fighting, and the safeguards for battles. Their core is to concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one on the basis of the people's war. Lin Piao's so-called "six tactical principles" are opposed to fighting of a war of annihilation and call for

fighting a war of destruction and a war of attrition. This set of trash of his is a plagiarization of the dogmas of the bourgeois idealist military science and is entirely divorced from the practice of the people's war.

In the course of study, the cadres and fighters of our company reviewed the victorious course of the War of Liberation and talked freely on the unqualified correctness and infinite might of Chairman Mao's 10 great military principles. The fighters said that before the beginning of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao instructed our army to take the Peiping-Liaoning line as its main direction of attack and concentrate troops for the attack of Chinchow, so that the Chiang troops could be sealed off in the Northeast and annihilated one by one. During the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Chairman Mao instructed us to adopt first the policy of "cutting off without encirclement" and "encirclement without attacking," so as to wait for the completion of the disposition of our troops for wiping out the enemy forces one by one. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's 10 great military principles and in a very short time annihilated one million enemy troops and scored great victories in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns. If according to Lin Piao's ways of fighting, we had first attacked Changchun in the Northeast and Nank'ou in North China, we could only drive away the enemy. That Lin Piao resisted Chairman Mao's 10 great military principles with his so-called "six tactical principles" was a manifestation of his Right-deviation opportunist line in the military field and was for serving the carrying out of his Right-deviation opportunist line.

Study Chairman Mao's Writings on Strengthening the Unified Leadership of the Party and Criticize Lin Piao's Crime in Resisting Chairman Mao's Directives

The comrades seriously studied Chairman Mao's "On Setting Up a System of Reports" and other works and carried out discussion in association with the historical background of the Liaohsi-Peiping and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns. When Chairman Mao published this work, many liberated areas in the whole country had been linked up as one. The People's Liberation Army had been greatly raised in degree as a regular army, and a nationwide victory was in sight. Under these circumstances, in order to fight a strategically decisive battle, we had to rapidly rectify the state of lack of organization and discipline within the Party and the army, and achieve unified will, unified command and unified steps. To strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of the Party is not only an important condition for winning victory in a strategically decisive battle but also an important organizational measure for waging struggle against Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line. The commanders and fighters studied Chairman Mao's various instructions including "The Party's leading bodies at all levels must correct the bad habit of neither asking the higher level for prior instructions nor submitting reports afterward," and criticized Lin Piao for feigning compliance in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns and using such pretexts as "attacking Changchun" and "difficulty in procuring grain supply" to refuse carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions on moving southward along the Peiping-Liaoning line and resisting Chairman Mao's repeated instructions on the time and routine to enter the Shanhaikuan . This way of conducting study and criticism ripped

off Lin Piao's mask of "acting entirely as directed" and "consistently in close compliance". The cadres and fighters pledged: We must seriously study well Chairman Mao's works, consciously observe Party discipline and obey the command of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Through studying Chairman Mao's series of brilliant works during the period of the War of Liberation and criticizing the Right-deviation opportunist line pushed by Lin Piao in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, the cadres and fighters of our company came further to understand the contents and essence of the struggle between the two lines within the Party at the time. They realized that the victories of the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns represented the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line over Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. Everyone was determined to further study Chairman Mao's military writings, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, thoroughly eliminate its remaining pernicious influence and score a still greater victory in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius!

* * *

Fighting Battles of Annihilation Is the Basic Policy of Our Army's Operations

by

Li Tien-ch'ing (李典庆),
Deputy Squad Leader of the 8th Company of a Certain Unit of the Peking PLA Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 11, 1974)

On December 25, 1974, Chairman Mao published "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" and put forward 10 well-known major principles of operation, of which the concentration of a superior force to fight a war of annihilation is the core.

To concentrate a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation was a precious experience summed up by Chairman Mao from the Marxist viewpoint in the course of leading our army to wage protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, was the basic policy of operation of the people's army, and was our most important method for defeating the enemy.

Chairman Mao says, "To a man, we could do more by cutting off one finger of his than to injure all his ten fingers; to the enemy, we could do more by destroying one of its division than to disperse its 10 divisions." With one finger cut off, it means one finger less. With the 10 fingers injured, there are still 10 fingers, which can recover. With one enemy division destroyed, the enemy has one less division. With 10 enemy divisions dispersed, the organization of the enemy is still there and it can be replenished. Therefore, a battle of annihilation can deal the most effective blow to the enemy. Meanwhile, a battle of annihilation can most fully resupply ourselves and not only with weapons and ammunition but also with manpower. Total annihilation demoralizes the enemy troops and disheartens their men, but it boosts our morale and arouses our men to action. Consequently, the thorough implementation of this policy of operation, under a situation in which the enemy is strong and we are weak, can change the situation and turn the enemy's strength into our strength and our weakness into the enemy's weakness. Under a situation in which we are strong and the enemy is weak, we can further weaken the enemy and make ourselves stronger and swiftly overcome the enemy. Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, our people's army, through battles to continuously annihilate the enemy have defeated Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and founded a new China.

History shows that our army can win in battle by fighting according to this policy of operation of Chairman Mao's, but is bound to be defeated when running counter to this policy. During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, when revolutionary base of the Central Committee was confronted by the first, second, third and fourth "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of the Kuomintang troops, through implementing Chairman Mao's policy of fighting battles of annihilation, our army triumphantly smashed the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. In the

5th counter "encirclement and suppression" campaign, because the opportunist line had temporarily occupied the dominant position within the Party, we did not adopt Chairman Mao's policy of fighting a battle of annihilation, and we failed as a result.

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao ordered the main force of our army in the Northeast to move southward along the Peiping-Liaoning line to attack and capture Chinchou, so that we could beat the dogs with the door closed, destroy all the Northeast enemy troops in the Northeast, and fight a big battle of annihilation unknown before in the history of our army. However, taking the Right opportunist stand, Lin Piao again and again resisted Chairman Mao's instruction and was unwilling to move southward to attack Chinchou and fight a battle of annihilation. He wanted just to fight a battle of dispersal to drive the Northeast enemy troops beyond the Great Wall. In the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Chairman Mao first adopted the policy of "encirclement without attacking" and "cutting off without encirclement" to hold down the North China enemies who had become "birds that would be frightened by the twang of the bow." After that, concentrated forces were used to destroy the enemy forces one by one in Peking, Tientsin, Changchiakou and Tangshan. In the course of fighting in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Lin Piao once again resisted Chairman Mao's policy of operation and combat disposition. First he was reluctant and unwilling to go beyond Shanhaikuan, and after he did so, he again wanted to attack Nank'ou first and scare away the enemy. He still desired to fight a battle of dispersal and not a battle of annihilation.

Chairman Mao's proletarian military line triumphed over Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line and scored a great victory in the two major Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's thinking on fighting a battle of annihilation.

* * *

The Unified Leadership of the Party Guarantees Victory

by

Chia Yü-ming (賈玉明),
Squad Leader of the 8th Company of a Certain Unit of the
Peking PLA Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 11, 1974)

The brilliant work "On Setting Up a System of Reports" written by Chairman Mao on January 7, 1948 is a powerful ideological weapon for our Party to adhere to the unified leadership of the Party and to oppose the trend toward lack of organization and lack of discipline. The study of this work is of deep significance in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's crime in resisting Chairman Mao's instructions, opposing the centralized leadership of the Party and sabotaging the revolutionary war during the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns.

When the War of Liberation entered its third year, the revolutionary situation in the whole country had undergone profound changes. Many liberated areas had been linked up as one, and the PLA was about to fight on a larger scale to win a nationwide victory. Under these circumstances, to strengthen the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee and obey the unified command of the Party Central Committee was especially important. Because the various liberated areas had for long fought separate battles in separate areas, there developed to a certain degree a tendency toward lack of organization and lack of discipline within the Party and within the army. Especially so was Lin Piao, a bourgeois careerist hidden within the Party who looked upon the area under his control as an independent kingdom. He practiced what he considered to be right and decided and acted on his own. This seriously undermined the centralized leadership of the Party Central Committee and the effort to win a nationwide revolutionary victory. Consequently, in suggesting the setting up of a strict system of reports, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The Party's leading bodies at all levels must correct the bad habit of neither asking the higher level for prior instructions nor submitting reports afterward." This is an effective measure for overcoming the trend toward lack of organization and discipline within the Party and within the army and preventing such a bourgeois careerist as Lin Piao from setting up an "independent kingdom," and a reliable guarantee for further strengthening the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee and the better implementation of the Party's line and its various general and specific policies.

An important point of our Party's cadres policy is to take as a criterion "whether one is able to resolutely carry out the Party's line and obey Party discipline." In "On Setting Up a System of Reports," Chairman Mao emphatically rules that the leading cadres must themselves report to the Center the military, political and economic conditions in their areas.

Lin Piao claimed that he "consistently follows closely the leadership" and "carries out work as directed." He vigorously dressed himself up as a model in implementing the instructions of the Center and observing discipline. However, lies could not cover up the facts. During the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, he stubbornly adhered to the Right-deviation opportunist stand and resisted Chairman Mao's important instruction on moving southward along the Peiping-Liaoning line. For the purpose of occupying mountain strongholds and seizing spheres of influence, he dumped rubblish in the neighbor's yard, and passively avoided fighting in a vain attempt to undermine the centralized leadership and command of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. He neither asked the higher level for prior instructions nor submitted reports afterward. He arbitrarily recalled the army units in Yingk'ou, and changed on his authority the route of movement through Shanhaikuan and privately deployed troops to attack Nank'ou in a vain attempt to command the army according to his own set of rules. All these fully show that Lin Piao was fundamentally not "consistently closely following the leadership" but consistently resisting the Party's leadership and opposing the Party's correct line.

All those who seek independence from the Party will not end up well. "Chang Kuo-t'ao was one who sought independence from the Party Central Committee and ended up only as a rebel against the Party and as an enemy agent." Lin Piao resisted Chairman Mao's instructions and opposed the Party's leadership and ended up as a rebel against the Party and the country who crashed to his death in Undur Khan. This was his inevitable ignominous end.

"All actions obey the command." We revolutionary fighters must consciously observe Party discipline and obey the command of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and forever advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

FROGMEN OF PLA NAVY

Fight Bravely in Rivers and Seas for the People

- An account of the combat deeds of a certain detachment of frogmen under the PLA Navy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 31, 1974)

The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has further aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the commanders and fighters of the diving detachment of a certain unit under the East China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy. Striving to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and give energetic support to building socialism in the motherland, they have fought bravely in rivers and seas for the people and made many new contributions.

Yangtze River Watercourse Cleared for Navigation

At the middle reaches of the long Yangtze River, there is a strategic gorge. Before liberation, many heated battles took place here. The vessels sunk by mines laid by the reactionaries at home and abroad had been a source of trouble to navigation. After liberation, a navigable fairway had been cleared but it was rather narrow. Following the development of our socialist enterprise as the Yangtze River has to handle a bigger rate of increase in traffic, the fairway here must be further expanded. The diving detachment was ordered to come here to join the workers of the local salvage department in a battle to clear up the watercourse.

In the severity of winter, the river wind chilled one to the marrow. Deputy Commander Chu Ch'i-hua of the diving detachment was the first to plunge into the water. The swift river currents violently washed him downstream. Bobbing in the swirls, he called on the last ounce of his strength and dived to the bottom of the river. At the pitch-black river bottom, loaded with 100-odd-catties of diving gear, he probed his way forward against the churning and swift-running currents. After some effort, he at last came in contact with a sunken vessel. Chu Ch'i-hua elatedly passed the information on to those above and, at the same time, kept on moving along the side of the vessel, from gunwale to deck. Only after he had got everything clear did he surface.

This vessel had been in the river bottom for over 30 years. There was in the boat a deposit of silt, which covered up more than half of its hull, and the iron and steel framework on the deck had decomposed. The higher level decided to blast away the sunken vessel to clear the waterway. The divers again started a new battle to make proper preparations for detonation. They fought bravely day and night in the swift currents, undaunted by hardships and difficulties. After several days of underwater operation, they at last had the sunken boat demolished thus removing a "hidden rock" from the waterway.

In this way, the heroic diving fighters fought with the workers. Here they fought continuously for several months. After experiencing numerous hazards and obstacles, they removed one "hidden rock" after another.

The waterway has now been swept clean. Thereafter, 10,000-ton giant vessels could navigate free from obstruction.

Sound of Explosion at the Sea Bottom

One night in the spring of this year, the worksite of a wharf at a certain harbor of the East China Sea was rumbling with the sound of explosion. The fighters of the diving detachment were setting off underwater detonations at the sea bottom. The fighters had turned their high revolutionary activism aroused in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius into enormous combat power for accelerating socialist construction and the rapid progress of the reef-blasting project.

This was a new harbor wharf. It was necessary to blast away the rocks at the sea bottom to level the foundation for the wharf. The project was a formidable one. Facing difficulties headon, the heroic diving fighters displayed an heroic spirit of overcoming all difficulties in work construction. Deputy squad leader Wang Ch'ing-shan,donning a heavy diving suit, was the first to grope his way forward at the sea bottom several tens of meters of deep, unruffled by the strong winds and rough seas.

The rise of a heavy swell heaved him up from the bottom and the drop of the swell again flung him to the bottom. He struggled up and moved on. After several hours of staunch fighting, he carefully checked the clusters of rocks at the bottom of the sea and carefully determined the proper positions for placing the dynamite. He then again guided the work boat on the surface to lower down one package of dynamite after another. He ignited the first charge to blast away the rocks. To speed up the blasting operation, Wang Ch'ing-shan and his fellow fighters went on a 3-shift operation system. They took turns to work at the sea bottom day and night. One rock after another was rapidly blasted away.

The battle to lay the foundation for the harbor wharf began. Wang Ch'ing-shan and his fellow fighters used concrete blocks each weighing over 10 tons to lay the broad foundation at the pitch-dark sea bottom. The sea was very rough, and as the concrete blocks were lowered by the work boat, they jerked and jumped violently with the roll of every swell. Hanging onto the giant concrete blocks, the diving fighters moved up and down, and the workers working in the boat were full of anxiety over their safety. But the diving fighters showed not the least of fear. They were as bold as they were careful. With accuracy, they sank one concrete block after another into position strictly as specified.

After several months of fighting at the sea bottom, the diving fighters triumphantly accomplished the assignment entrusted them by the higher level.

Night Fighting at the Reservoir

One afternoon in April this year, a sluicegate of a reservoir of the Houlang Commune, Fenghua hsien developed a leak. It happened to be the rice-transplanting season, and spring water was as almost precious as oil. The commune members were burning with anxiety. They sent people to the army unit to ask help.

After hearing the news, the diving detachment immediately sent deputy detachment commander Wang Sheng-t'an to lead the divers and rush there the same night. As soon as he got there, Wang Sheng-t'an slipped on his diving suit and was the first to dive several tens of meters to the bottom. With bated breath, the commune members stood on the big dam of the reservoir to wait for news from Wang Sheng-t'an. They knew that the overhaul of culvert and sluicegate was very dangerous, and the slightest carelessness would cause the diver to be caught by the strong suction of the culvert and sluicegate. Therefore, they were deeply concerned over Wang Sheng-t'an's every movement in the water. Calm and composed, Wang Sheng-t'an groped his way toward the sluicegate. Drawing on his rich reserve of experience, he rapidly pinned down the cause of the leakage. He also worked in close cooperation with other diving fighters in removing the obstacle to the opening and closing device of the sluicegate, and the leak was blocked. When they climbed out of the water, it was already midnight.

As the diving fighters were about to leave, another commune suddenly sent men to tell them that their sluicegate had also developed trouble, and no water could be discharged. They were asked to help repair the defect. Without a murmur, the fighters rushed to the other reservoir.

It was so dark that one could scarcely make out the five fingers on his out-stretched hand. The road was a muddy one, pitted and puddled. The diving fighters rushed to the scene with the speed of a forced march. New fighter An Shao-ch'ing dived to the bottom, got to the sluicegate, and found out the cause. It turned out that an iron wire had snapped. An Shao-ch'ing immediately effected repairs and rose to the surface after securely fixing the wire on the opening and closing device. At that time, the commune members on the banks opened the sluicegate. Out of it water rushed out in a gushing flow toward the fields in urgent need of water. (An NCNA Correspondent)

* * *

YOUNG WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Praising the "Children Corps" on the Literary and Art Front

by

Chin Shao-hui (金兆輝)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 31, 1974)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In order to guarantee that our Party and State do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but also must train and bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat." The historical experience of the proletarian revolution demonstrates that training successors to revolutionary undertakings in literature and art is an indispensable component of the revolution. Like what Lu Hsün had pointed out long ago: on the literary and art front, "we should bring up a large group of new fighters."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, following the deepening development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art, a burgeoning scene of prosperity has emerged on the literary and art front. A large group of vigorous worker-peasant-soldier young writers have mounted the socialist stage of literature and art in broad strides. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have assiduously studied the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays, and have composed a large number of works of literature and art in various forms. Full of revolutionary passion, they warmly praise this great era of ours and the new-born things of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and diligently sculpture the heroic image of the proletariat. There are many outstanding works that have been welcomed and praised by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier readers, and have become powerful combat weapons for "uniting and educating the people, and attacking and wiping out the enemies." We joyfully see that having been steeled by the great cultural revolution, the successors to the proletarian literary and art front are rapidly and healthily growing, and have become a new force with an unlimited future.

There are two distinctly different kinds of attitude toward such a new force full of vigor and vitality. One is marked by warm encouragement, careful assistance and strong support, while the other is marked by estrangement, contempt, looking on as a disinterested bystander, or even sprinkling of cold water. The former is the attitude taken by the proletarian revolutionaries, while the latter is the attitude taken by the bourgeois aristocratic overlords. The question of how to treat the revolutionary new force is a question of major right and wrong bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a question of the attitude and stand taken toward the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The growth of any new thing has always to go through process of proceeding from the weak to the strong, from the imperfect to the perfect. Without the

tender buds and new shoots of the past, how could there be the towering trees of today? Without the thousands of small lucid mountain streams, how can a broad river be formed? Every one of the matured old fighters had come from the era of the "children corp." The reason is very clear. The proletarian revolutionaries always stand on the side of the revolutionary new things. They passionately love the tender buds and new shoots, and devise all ways and means to help them grow up quickly. But those who are antagonistic to the new-born things not only find fault with and laugh at the tender buds and new shoots, but also would ignore the new-born things that have already grown up to become towering trees. "Each generation is not as good as the previous one." This was the logic of Confucius and the conservative diehards throughout history who attacked the new force. The proletariat must wage struggle again and again with this kind of people. It is inevitable that the new-born things will triumph over the old things.

The training of the new-born force by the proletariat is always carried out in the stormy struggle. In the present movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must fully expose and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company for their criminal acts in "reviving states that are extinct, restoring facmilies whose line of succession has been broken and recalling to office those who have fallen into obscurity" on the literary and art front, and in using literature and art to bring about capitalist restoration. We must also resolutely wage struggle against those fallacies that negate the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new force on the literary and art front. Meanwhile, we must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, correctly train and bring up successors to the proletarian undertakings in literature and art. In the struggle, we must lead the young writers to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and diligently transform their world outlook. We must actively support, encourage and lead the young writers to "permanently, unconditionally, and wholeheartedly go into the midst of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and of the heated struggle," to form one with the workers, peasants, and soldiers, to promote the transformation of their world outlook, and to draw from the life of struggle of the workers, peasants, and soldiers an inexhaustible source of creation.

"There is no end to struggle." On the important front of literature and art, we need a large group of loyal, determined, and brave revolutionary fighters. We hope that the broad masses of young revolutionary writers and artists will be pioneers in class struggle and the two-line struggle, as well as on the literary and art front, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, follow the road charted by Chairman Mao, and be good successors to the revolution. They should, as Lu Hsün had eagerly hoped, be "energetic and daring," brave in practice and daring in creating new things in socialism. The spring with a hundred flowers blooming in the garden of literature and art belongs to the proletariat and the dashing "children corps" full of vitality and vigor.

* * *

POPULATION PROBLEM

What's the Root Cause of Population Problem?

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

production has grown at a faster rate than population in the people's republic of china, which has developed its socialist economy by a policy of independence and self-reliance.

in the past 24 years, china's population increased by almost 60 per cent from around 500 million to nearly 800 million which its grain output more than doubled, rising from 110 million tons to over 250 million tons. in terms of the annual average, population grew by around two per cent as against a four per cent increase in grain.

china is still a developing country and the people's living standards remain relatively low. but the country has successfully provided everyone with food, clothing and work. both materially and culturally, the masses are faring better as production expands.

prior to the founding of the people's republic, someone alleged that there were too many mouths to be fed in china, "thereby creating an unbearable pressure upon the land". he predicted that no government would succeed in solving the food problem. the neo-malthusians in the pay of imperialism also asserted that the increase in grain would never outstrip the growth of population.

however, the chinese people have exploded all these fallacies, building their socialist economy with vigour and determination and achieving a rapid increase in grain production.

over the past few years, some people have spread the argument that the slow rate of economic development, unemployment, poverty, hunger and high morbidity in the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america are due to the allegedly quick and excessive growth of the population there. hence the conclusion that a large population is the "root cause of all problems".

this statement does not conform to the facts and is erroneous. the fundamental reason why there are poverty and backwardness in many of the developing countries is aggression and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially by the two superpowers pushing hegemonism. this is the "root cause of all problems".

with courage, diligence and wisdom, the people of the asian, african and latin american countries have historically made outstanding contributions to human civilization. it was only in modern times that these countries lagged behind in economy and the people became impoverished because

of imperialist and colonialist aggression, oppression and plunder, not because of a large population.

of all things in the world, man is the most precious. once the people master their own fate, they can work miracles. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the chinese people overthrew the rule of imperialism and its lackeys and became masters of their own country. china's tremendous manpower resources and the great creativeness of the hundreds of millions of people have been brought into full play in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. within a quarter of a century, china has been built into a socialist country with initial prosperity.

through protracted heroic struggles waged by the people, a big number of asian, african and latin american countries have won political independence and developed their economy and culture. their population has also grown fairly quickly. the third world now has a population of nearly 3,000 million, accounting for more than 70 per cent of the world population. this population represents tremendous manpower resources. with a growing political consciousness, the peoples of the third world have become a powerful force in strengthening the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and speeding up social and economic development in their countries. facts have proved that, once they free themselves from the colonial shackles of imperialism and win political and economic independence, many developing countries in asia, africa and latin america can overcome poverty and backwardness gradually by using their own resources self-reliantly and advance on the road of prosperity.

the view which regards a large population as the "root cause of all problems" is groundless.

for a developing country, the key to solving the so-called population problem is to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to oppose big-power hegemonism and power politics, to strive for and safeguard national independence, and to develop its national economy and national culture self-reliantly. each country may, of course, formulate its policy on the basis of its population conditions. but the population policy can be worked out properly and implemented effectively only when there is no foreign aggression or interference and the people have won political and economic independence and become masters of the country. some people maintained that the population policy plays "the decisive role" and should "be given the first place". they even regarded birth control as a panacea for the solution of economic and social problems. this is putting the cart before the horse. others advocated such views with an ulterior motive, attempting to cover up the imperialist crimes of aggression and divert the general course of the struggle by the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. this is futile.

even more fallacious and reactionary are the arguments that unemployment and poverty in the developing countries stem from the "introduction of labour-saving technology" and "introduction of new medical know-how", and that the efforts to reduce mortality have impeded the improvement of the family economy and the progress of the social economy, and that, consequently, the developing countries should not develop production, improve the technical level or lower the mortality rate.

over a century ago, when the world population was less than 1,000 million, the notorious malthus clamoured about over-population and prophesied that the growth of production would never catch up with that of population. he said that even with "the best directed efforts of human industry", china could hardly "double the produce ... in any number of years". today, more than 100 years later, world population has more than quadrupled, while the masses of the people have overcome numerous obstacles and achieved a much greater increase in social wealth. the people's republic of china has, in the 24 years since its founding, raised its industrial and agricultural production several-fold, at a speed higher than the rate of population growth. china's farmland only covers a little over 10 per cent of its total area. vast expanses of land are yet to be reclaimed, and the per-hectare yield of the farms can be raised much higher; great potential is yet to be tapped. history is advancing; the people are marching forward. bright prospects lie before mankind.

china carries out the principle of a planned development of the national economy, which covers a policy for a planned growth of population. but china has been able to develop its economy in a planned way only after it overthrew the rule of imperialism and its lackeys, and only then could it increase its population on plan. the chinese people do not approve of anarchy, either in material production or in the growth of population. man ought to be the master of nature and of his own race. china's policy of planned population growth benefits the planned, proportionate development of national economy. it helps promote the complete emancipation of women, and is conducive to the protection of mothers, women and children, to giving the younger generation a better education, to improving the people's health and national prosperity.

china, a developing socialist country, belongs to the third world. the chinese people had the same difficulties and problems as the people of other countries of the third world and all oppressed nations and people. the chinese people resolutely support other peoples of the third world in their struggle for establishing new international economic relations on the principle of equality and mutual benefit between nations, for developing their national economies, raising the people's living standards and building strong, economically independent countries.

WATER CONSERVATION

New Achievements of Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 22, 1974)

the people of linhsien county in central china's honan province have built a number of new projects in recent years through their own efforts after they dug the red flag canal in ten years.

the red canal has brought changes to the former arid area, which is now clad with verdure and gives good harvests. the people there dare to think and act what they dared not before. now a commune or even a production brigade can build a project which only the county could accomplish.

building a highway tunnel

the shihpanyen commune bored a tunnel 1,000 metres long, six metres high and seven metres wide in the taihang mountains in four years and four months. the tunnel was opened to motor traffic on may day this year.

the tunnel cuts the distance from the commune to the county town by half and links the highways on the eastern and western slopes of the taihang mountains.

it was not an easy job for the commune with a little over 3,000 people to build the project while doing intensive farming. however, the commune members said: "we can overcome whatever difficulties. we dug the red flag canal on sheer rocky cliffs, and we are sure to bore the tunnel."

a team of 250 people worked hard in the mountain for years, as people had done in building the red flag canal. they lived in caves and cut rock with hammers and pickaxes to dig the tunnel. they overcame repeated caves-in of sand-stones, and worked hard.

many people were inexperienced in building the stone entrance of the tunnel. hao chi-liang, a 66-year-old mason and communist party member, volunteered to help them at the worksite. when the builders advised him not to go because of his age, he replied: "a communist should go wherever he is needed. i will do my part in driving the tunnel." he mounted a scaffold together with the young people and passed on his know-how to them. under his guidance, the 150 people became skilled hands, and completed the project two months ahead of time.

new aqueduct-bridge completed

a new aqueduct-bridge, the longest of its kind in linhsien at present, was completed in 160 days by the liuma brigade during the last slack winter-spring period.

having 126 spans, the project includes a highway bridge and an aqueduct. it is 680 metres long and 15 metres high.

the brigade's farmland is cut into two parts by a deep and wide gully which also handicaps transport. the farmland east of the gully has increased its yield year by year as it is irrigated by water from the red flag canal, while the arid western hilly area, constantly threatened by drought, gave a low yield.

after a discussion following last autumn's harvest, the commune members and cadres set their mind on building a big aqueduct-bridge across the gully to divert water from the canal to irrigate the hilly land.

this brigade of the hengshui commune in eastern linhsien has 746 households with a population of 3,629. many people in the village have emerged as skilled craftsmen in building the red flag canal.

they mapped out a plan of construction for the new project. the brigade provided all the investment, and tapped local materials available. the commune members hewed 8,500 cubic metres of stone from nearby mountains and prepared the limestone, timber and baskets all by themselves.

the cadres and 600 commune members all displayed high enthusiasm in their work in the biting cold winter, a dozen degrees below zero centigrade. many old people and children also volunteered to do what they could.

the aqueduct-bridge, finished in april, led water from the canal into the wheatfields in the western hilly area which was then hit by a sustained dry spell. as a result, wheat output reached three tons per hectare this summer as against the previous less than one ton.

turning river banks and gullies into farmland

the cultivated acreage in mountainous linhsien county is expanding every year. another 1,530 hectares of farmland were added between last october and march this year. this is due to the effort of the local people who have transformed river banks, filled in gullies and blasted off hill tops.

china's national pace-setter in agriculture -- tachai brigade -- greatly inspires the linhsien people in their battle against nature. they said: "tachai can turn river banks and barren hills into good farmland. we should follow suit."

one of the major projects is the harnessing of the lushui river in northern linhsien. farmland along the river was damaged by mountain torrents before liberation and turned

into barren land covered with sand and stone which extended several kilometres. many water control projects were built in the upper reaches of the river and its tributaries after the red flag canal was completed.

last winter 3,000 people joined a technical group for water conservancy work to put the river under control. they straightened the river course and lined the river banks with six kilometres of stone embankments. they removed stones and sand dunes and carried fertile soil to the river banks from a far distance.

they worked hard in wind and snow, and have reclaimed 84 hectares of land. the whole project will be finished in 1975.

four production brigades in the tungkang commune joined effort last october to transform a six-kilometre long gully where there was fleeting sunshine and a short frost-free period. crops grew on only a small portion of the land in the gully.

over 500 commune members built a 1,600-metre-long stone culvert in the gully in six months to drain flood water during the rainy season. they also filled in part of the gully with soil and spread soil over the culvert. twentyfour hectares of farmland were made and already planted to maize.

GOOD HARVESTS

Early Rice Harvest in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Aug. 22, 1974)

the total early rice harvest in east china's kiangsi province is ten percent higher than last year.

all 13 counties in the yichun region, one of the province's major grain producers, reported increases. output of four counties rose 20 percent.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, cadres and commune members criticized the reactionary theory that "everything is decided by heaven" and this raised their enthusiasm for production. insufficient rain fell in some places over a three-month period. the shortage of water affected spring ploughing and transplanting. but while the crop was ripening, there were repeated rainstorms. precipitation in hsingtzu county on the northwest bank of

poyang lake was over 400 mm. in mid-july, resulting in flood and waterlogging. some 15,000 people, headed by leading members of the county party committee, raised and reinforced the dykes and used all kinds of equipment to drain the fields. harvesting was done in some places before the water had been drained completely.

the county harvested 7.8 per cent more early rice than last year despite the flood.

TIBET

Art Troupe in Tibet Serves Emancipated Serfs

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 22, 1974)

the lhasa municipal art troupe in the tibet autonomous region in southwest china has been widely acclaimed for its consistent efforts to create and perform theatrical works for emancipated serfs.

tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 30 members of the troupe, most of them from families of emancipated serfs, conscientiously carry out the party's principle that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

they have since 1971 given over 400 performances in the 12 counties and districts of the lhasa region and part of the shigatse and loka areas, covering a total of 20,000 kilometres and drawing a combined audience of 280,000.

braving severe cold and carrying costume, stage props and musical instruments, members of the troupe once climbed the perilous snow-covered tohsiungla mountain 4,000 metres above sea level to reach meto county, where they gave 30 performances for the monpa and lopa peoples.

while touring villages and grazing grounds, they perform on riversides and hill slopes against the background of a blue sky and snow-capped mountains. they would sometimes level a piece of land and use it as stage where no such facilities were available.

when the troupe arrived at a village in the chamdo area one evening after walking 50 kilometres, people from nearby villages soon gathered. ignoring fatigue and hunger, the members of the troupe started performance at once, with three big bonfires for lighting.

on another occasion, at the end of a performance, the artists found that several elderly and disabled people had failed to turn up. they went from door to door and helped these people to a blind woman's home for a special concert. the blind woman who was a serf in the old society shook hands with the artists and said with tears in her eyes: "this is beyond my wildest dream in the old society. chairman mao not only thinks of our food and clothing but sees to it that we get entertainment too."

the members of the troupe have in the past few years collected folk music, dances and literary works and on this basis produced over 70 items with revolutionary content and national traits and in popular form.

to serve the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they created a song and dance show reflecting the miserable life of an emancipated serf in the old society. it reminded the emancipated serfs in the audience of their past. many of them, no longer able to hold back their feelings after seeing the performance, mounted the stage to condemn the ruthless suppression of the tibetan people by the three categories of manorial lords -- the former tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobility -- headed by dalai. they pledged to carry the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius through to the end and smash all such schemes as hatched by lin piao, dalai and company to stage a come-back.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Women and Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1974)

a ten-member chinese women and youth delegation left here for the people's republic of the congo by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the revolutionary union of congolese women and the congolese socialist youth union.

leader of the delegation is wei feng-ying, president of the liaoning provincial women's federation, and deputy leader is chang kuo-lao, secretary of the honan provincial committee of the communist youth league of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of other organizations concerned including ou tang-liang and chia hsueh-chien.

didier iloy, counsellor of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking, was present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Guinean President

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 21, 1974)

chien chi-chen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of guinea, yesterday presented credentials to president sekou toure.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after accepting the credentials.

present on the occasion were prime minister lansana beavogui, minister in the field of economy and finance ismael toure, minister of foreign affairs fily cissoko, minister of information and ideology senainon behanzin,

minister of posts and telecommunications diallo mouctar, minister of higher education, scientific research and correspondence course camara sikhé, minister of internal commerce camara moussa sanguiana, minister of public works, urban planning and housing alafaix kourouma, minister of agriculture, cooperatives and brigades of production barry alpha baker, and secretary general of the presidency sekou kaba.

ambassador chien chi-chen met with guinean minister of foreign affairs fily cissoko on august 17.

the ambassador arrived at the guinean capital on august 15.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives.

taking part in the meeting were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and tamotsu yamamoto, secretary of aiichiro fujiyama.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese National Governors' Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the japanese national governors' association with mikine kuwahara, president of the association and governor of aichi prefecture, as its leader and ryozo okuda, vice-president of the association and governor of nara prefecture, and masumi mizobuchi, governor of kochi prefecture, as its deputy leaders.

attending the banquet were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and other officials of the japanese embassy in peking.

present were wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned chu tu-nan, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and yueh tai-heng.

at the banquet permeated with a friendly atmosphere, liao cheng-chih and mikine kuwahara toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and japan.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 20 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Chinese Civil Aviation Delegation Leader Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

wang chien-kung, leader of the chinese civil aviation delegation and director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), left here by air for japan today.

he was seen off at the airport by shen tu, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c., wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kunitoshi kiko, second secretary of the japanese embassy in peking.

liu yuan-hsiung, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy director of the international department of the c.a.a.c., left with the other members of the delegation for japan earlier.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 22, 1974)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe left here for home today by c.a.a.c. special plane after concluding its friendly tour to japan.

the chinese troupe was seen off at the airport by hisao kuroda, masao shimizu, masanori ohba, seimin miyazaki, tomio narazaki, osamu abe, reizo amamiya and others.

a send-off ceremony was held at the airport lounge. japanese friends congratulated the troupe on its successes in the performance tour in japan and wished a steady development of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and between shanghai and yokohama and osaka. troupe leader lin teh-ming expressed thanks to japanese friends for their cordial hospitality and wished the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples lasts from generation to generation.

over 200 people waved red flags to see off the chinese troupe as the troupe members were about to climb aboard the plane.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Archery Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, gave a banquet here at noon today for the visiting archery delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kwon yung taek.

attending the banquet were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li shu-lan, leader of the chinese archery team, and leading members of departments concerned li tung-min and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese coaches and archers.

at the banquet filled with a cordial atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea, kwon yung taek and yu pu-hsueh spoke.

kwon yung taek said: "while in china, we are deeply impressed by the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the korean people. we are rejoiced to have seen with our own eyes the great achievements of

the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction. upon returning home, we will convey the profound friendship of the chinese people to the korean people."

yu pu-hsueh said: "the korean archers chalked up three world archery records during their match tour of peking and shanghai. we warmly congratulate the korean comrades-in-arms on their excellent success. we would modestly learn from the good ideas, sportsmanship and technique of the korean archers, and do our best to contribute to the further strengthening of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries and to raise our technique together."

the korean archery delegation left peking for home this afternoon.

Korean Railway Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

the korean railway delegation led by so nam sin, vice-minister of railway, concluded its visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned han li-ping and yeh ke-ming.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

while in china, the delegation visited a factory, a people's commune and toured changsha and shaoshan, where they received warm reception.

Korean Insurance Company Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

a four-member delegation of the foreign insurance company of korea led by li sang joo concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, tientsin, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, linhsien county and the tachai production brigade, and exchanged experience with the people's insurance company of china and its tientsin, shanghai and kwangchow branches. on august 19, chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of finance, met all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes New Zealand Director-General of Health

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, met and feted here this evening a medical delegation from new zealand led by dr. herbert john hall hiddlestone, director-general of health.

present on the occasions were chang chih-chiang, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned, including teng chi-hsiu, hsueh kung-cho, wu fan-wu, wang kang-chiu, li chia-hui, shang teh-yen and chen shao-wu.

present also were j.g. carter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the new zealand embassy here, and other embassy officials.

the five-member medical delegation arrived here on august 20 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Leaders Greet Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, prime minister of the government of the socialist republic of romania, warmly greeting the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. the message reads:

comrade nicolae ceausescu,
general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania,

comrade manea manescu,
prime minister of the government of the socialist republic of romania,

bucharest

on the festive occasion when the fraternal romanian people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland, we, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, wish to extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the romanian communist party and the romanian government and people.

thirty years ago, the romanian people, who have a glorious tradition of revolution, staged the heroic august 23rd armed uprising under the leadership of the romanian communist party, overthrew the rule of fascism, established the people's political power and opened a new chapter in the history of romania, thus contributing to the victory of the anti-fascist war waged by the people of the world.

since liberation, and especially in recent years, the romanian people, rallying closely around the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu and working hard independently and with initiative for the prosperity of their country, have scored important achievements in socialist construction. at present,

the romanian people are striving confidently to fulfil the five-year plan ahead of schedule and greet the 11th congress of the romanian communist party with new achievements. romania has firmly stood for the equality of all countries, big and small, opposed colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, bravely defended national independence and state sovereignty and given support and assistance to the just struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, thereby winning wide-spread sympathy and solidarity from peoples all over the world. the chinese people whole-heartedly rejoice at the achievements of the romanian people and wish you new and still greater victories.

china and romania are both developing socialist countries. in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in socialist construction, we have supported and encouraged each other and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and a relationship of close cooperation. since comrade ceausescu's visit to china in 1971, such friendship and cooperation have further developed in many respects. our friendship is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand any test. in the future, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the fraternal romanian people and continue to work for the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, august 22, 1974

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association jointly gave a reception here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, his wife and officials of the romanian embassy here, all members of the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania led by uglar francisc and other romanian comrades in peking.

attending the reception were wu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang man-tien, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

in their toasts, vice-president yang chi and ambassador gavrilescu expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania would be consolidated and enhanced continuously.

a romanian feature film was shown at the end of the reception.

Warm Congratulations on Romanian People's Brilliant Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial warmly congratulating the romanian people on the 30th anniversary of the liberation of their country. full text of the editorial follows:

today is the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. with feelings of fraternal friendship and joy, the chinese people join the romanian people in celebrating this brilliant festival and warmly congratulate them on the occasion.

on this day of 30 years ago, the romanian people led by the romanian communist party rose in arms and staged the heroic august 23 armed uprising. they overthrew the reactionary rule of antonescu and took an active part in the anti-fascist war of the european people, making their own contribution to the victory over hitler fascism. the liberation of romania marked a turning point in the history of the nation. from then on, the romanian people became masters of their country and began to advance on the road of socialism.

the romanian people are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. rallying closely around the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu and adhering to the revolutionary policy of working hard independently and with initiative for the prosperity of their country, they have scored great achievements in socialist construction. today, romania is a socialist country with an increasingly prosperous economy and ever strengthened national defence. the new five-year plan (1976-1980) and the over-all programme for national development formulated at the recent plenary session of the central committee of the romanian communist party opened a new prospect for the cause of socialist construction in the country. at present, the romanian people, in warm response to the call of the plenary session of the r.c.p. central committee, are, with concrete actions, enthusiastically greeting the convocation of the party's 11th congress and striving energetically to accomplish the economic plan of the state. the chinese people sincerely rejoice at the great achievements of their fraternal romanian people in socialist construction. we are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the party and through their own efforts, the romanian people will surely build their fatherland into a more beautiful and stronger country.

in the international affairs, the romanian communist party and government firmly stand for the principles of strict respect for national independence and state sovereignty, complete equality between all states, big or small, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and resolutely oppose national oppression and threat of force of any kind, oppose colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and oppose dictate and power politics. the romanian government and people have been strengthening their friendship and unity with the third world countries and support their just struggle for defending their sovereignty and independence and against imperialism and hegemonism. thus, the international prestige of romania is rising daily, and the just stand and fighting spirit of the romanian people who defy brute force, resolutely resist the pressure from outside and heroically defend their sovereignty and independence have won praises and support from the people of all countries throughout the world.

both china and romania are developing socialist countries. in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism

and in socialist construction, the people of our two countries have given sympathy and support to each other and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship, which is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand any test. in 1971, comrade ceausescu led a romanian party and government delegation to visit our country, which has given a great impetus to promoting the friendship, unity and cooperation between our two parties and two countries and two peoples. since then, the friendship and cooperation between china and romania in all fields have made remarkable progress. the chinese people highly treasure our militant friendship with the romanian people and firmly support their just struggle for defending their national independence and state sovereignty and against hegemonism and power politics. on the occasion of celebrating the glorious festival of the romanian people, we wholeheartedly wish the romanian people still greater successes in socialist construction in the future, and more fruitful results in the friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples exclamation

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1974)

a chinese party and government delegation arrived here by special plane this morning to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

leader of the delegation is li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and deputy leaders are keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee of the c.p.r. central committee and vice-premier of the government; and stefan andrei, secretary of the c.p.r. central committee; ioan avram, member of the c.p.r. central committee and minister of heavy machine-building industry; nicolae agachi, member of the c.p.r. central committee and minister of metallurgical industry; bujor almasan, member of the c.p.r. central committee and minister of mining, petroleum and geology; florea dumitrescu, member of the c.p.r. central committee and minister of finance; cornel pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and high-ranking officers of the romanian armed forces.

also present were li ting-chuan, member of the chinese party and government delegation and chinese ambassador to romania, and other chinese diplomatic officials; huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference now being held here; and the delegation of china's "people's daily" with hsiao hang as its leader, now on a friendly visit here.

also at the airport were pung peng cheng, director of the office of samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia; and diplomatic envoys of korea, albania, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam to romania.

the national flags of romania and china fluttered at the "bucuresti-otopeni" international airport. a friendly atmosphere between the two parties, two states and two peoples of romania and china prevailed at the airport.

when li hsien-nien, keng piao, yu chan and other chinese comrades stepped down from the plane, emil bodnaras, paul niculescu-mizil, stefan andrei and other romanian comrades went forward to shake hands warmly with the chinese comrades and cordially hugged them.

accompanied by comrade bodnaras, li hsien-nien reviewed a guard of honour to the martial strains of the band and then went round to meet with leading members of the romanian government departments and the welcoming crowd. a prolonged warm applause and cheers resounded at the airport.

at the end of the welcoming ceremony, the chinese party and government delegation, accompanied by bodnaras and other romanian comrades, drove to the guest house.

Chinese Workers' Delegation, China-Romania Friendship Association Delegation Arrive in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1974)

a chinese workers' delegation led by fan teh-ling, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the hopei provincial trade union council, and a china-romania friendship association delegation led by li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-romania friendship association, arrived here this morning to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and pay friendly visits to romania.

they were greeted at the airport by stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania, and andrei vela, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-president of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries.

diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1974)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, received the chinese party and government delegation at the building of the central committee of the romanian communist party here this morning.

leader of the chinese delegation is li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, and deputy leaders are keng piao, member of the party central committee and head of the international liaison department of the party central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the government; stefan andrei, secretary of the party central committee; and cornel pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

during the reception, comrade nicolae ceausescu, on behalf of the party central committee and government, expressed warm welcome to the chinese party and government delegation which has come here to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. li hsien-nien conveyed the cordial regards of chinese leaders mao tsetung, tung pi-wu, chu teh and chou en-lai to comrade nicolae ceausescu and other romanian party and government leaders.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian Folk Arts Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

under the auspices of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association, the "romanian folk arts exhibition" opened at a ceremony in the cultural palace for nationalities this afternoon in celebration of the 30 anniversary of the liberation of romania. it is scheduled for a fortnight's run.

deputy head of the cultural group under the state council wang man-tien, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lin lin, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo, leading members of departments concerned hsi chao-ming and chen ta-yuan, as well as 300 people of the chinese capital attended the opening ceremony.

among those present at the ceremony were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, his wife and embassy officials, and leader uglar francisc and members of the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania.

the chinese and romanian comrades-in-arms together saw the more than 150 exhibits on display including romanian national costumes, woven and knit articles, ceramics and woodwork. these articles of folk arts from moldova, banat, mondenia and three other areas of romania, made in the 19th or early 20th centuries, reflect the industriousness and wisdom of the romanian people and the richness and variety of the romanian folk arts.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, and his party arrived in peking by air this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, lu kuei, li pu-hsiao and kao chien-chung.

present were rwandan ambassador to china justin temahagali and his wife, and embassy officials, as well as diplomatic envoys of other african countries to china.

Minister Chi Peng-fei and Rwandan Minister Nsekalije Aloys Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and nsekalije aloys, rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the rwandan side were justin temahagali, rwandan ambassador to china, and members of minister nsekalije's party: kamali sylvestre, director general of cooperation under the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation, kinuma faustin, director of public function under the ministry of the interior and public function, muhigana ferdinand, chief of division of the african and asian affairs bureau under the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation, and captain biseruka stanislas of the ministry of national defence.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, lu kuei, li pu-hsiao, kao chien-chung, huang cheng-yu and yang kuei-jung.

Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Rwandan Minister Nsekalije Aloys

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party.

among the guests were justin temahagali, rwandan ambassador to china, his wife and officials of the rwandan embassy in peking.

minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended a warm welcome to minister nsekalije aloys and the other distinguished rwandan guests.

minister chi peng-fei praised the rwandan people for their protracted and unremitting struggle against imperialism and colonialism to win and defend national independence. he said: over the past year, under the leadership of president habyalimana juvenal, the people of rwanda have insisted on national unity at home and adopted many measures to develop national economy and culture and made gratifying achievements in this respect.

"in international affairs," chi peng-fei said, "the rwandan government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism and colonialism and exploitation of poor countries by the rich, and condemns the acts of aggression perpetrated by the superpowers that are contending with each other everywhere. the rwandan government stands for african unity, and supports the national liberation struggle of the people of those regions in africa that are not independent and the just struggle of the arab people, thus making beneficial contributions to the afro-asian countries' cause of unity against imperialism.

speaking of the excellent situation in africa, minister chi peng-fei said: "the african countries and people, as an important component part of the third world, have further strengthened their unity in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism and marched forward continuously along the road of independence and won one new victory after another. the results which the peoples of the portuguese colonies have obtained in combat, through a long persevering armed struggle and with the energetic aid and support of african countries, have opened up new perspectives for their cause of national independence." he pointed out that the struggle was protracted and complicated. imperialism, colonialism and the super-powers will continue their sabotage and trouble-making.

the people of portuguese colonies and the african countries and peoples are still confronted with arduous tasks of struggle. however, so long as the african countries and peoples strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly win the final and complete independence and liberation of the entire african continent. "following chairman mao tsetung's consistent teachings, the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the african countries and peoples," the chinese foreign-minister reiterated.

he concluded: "china and rwanda are both developing countries belonging to the third world." "in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other. we are glad to see that the friendly relations of cooperation between china and rwanda based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence are developing smoothly. the current friendly visit to china of his excellency minister nsekalije aloys will certainly enhance the friendship between china and rwanda and between the two peoples and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries."

minister nsekalije aloys in his speech conveyed the fraternal salute of president habyalimana juvenal to chairman mao tsetung, and the government and people of china. "geographically the republic of rwanda is far away from china," he said. "but nevertheless our two countries have more points in common that unite them than those that separate them.

"our two countries have the same experiences," he continued. "shoulder to shoulder, we are working together for the consolidation and reinforcement of this independence won at such a high price.

"as you have seen, the history of our coming together is no result of a simple accident," he said. "it has come into being bit by bit and as a result of necessity."

dwelling on the current international situation, minister nsekalije aloys said that china had maintained with fidelity the same attitude towards the important problems of the world in the interests of peace and freedom of the peoples. "we in rwanda think that peace which is the object of the united nations unfortunately cannot be achieved while colonialism, racial discrimination, imperialism and neo-colonialism still exist," he said.

in angola, mozambique, guinea-bissau, south africa, namibia and rhodesia on the african continent, he went on, "our brothers are being massacred by impenitent upholders of colonialism and racism.

"in asia, the cannon has not ceased to thunder," he continued. "meanwhile, those who pose as the gendarmes of the world cannot possibly solve the problems of disarmament,

the problems of prices of raw materials, the problem of inflation, the problem of the sea rights...

"however, all countries, big or small, have the right to independence and progress in peace," he stated.

minister nsekalije aloys spoke in glowing terms of the friendship between the people of rwanda and china and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries. china is loyal to its friendship and engagements, he said, adding: "it is the common will of our two countries to see to it that the relations of friendship and cooperation will be ever more developed and strengthened."

attending the banquet were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, lu kuei, li pu-hsiao, kao chien-chung, shih yuan-yeh, chang shou-ping and chang chang.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves for Gothenburg

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

chu chin-chang, head of the chinese pavilion of the 1974 gothenburg international consumer goods fair in sweden, left here for gothenburg by plane yesterday.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese, African Representatives Reiterate Their Stands on Credentials for Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 21, 1974)

the credentials committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea this afternoon discussed the memorandum submitted by the secretariat of the conference on the question of credentials of the delegations to the conference. chinese and african representatives reaffirmed their positions on this question.

chinese representative ko tsai-shuo said: on the representation of the lon nol clique, the chinese delegation reiterates that the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the cambodian people is the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. the traitorous lon nol clique, a handful of national scum of cambodia, is illegal from the very beginning and has no right whatsoever to represent the cambodian people at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

he went on: the chinese delegation reiterates that there exist two administrations in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. it is inappropriate and unreasonable for the saigon authorities unilaterally to be represented at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

referring to the question of the credential of the representative of south africa, ko tsai-shuo stressed: the chinese delegation fully shares and supports the views expressed by the delegations of african states and many other countries. the racist and colonialist regime in south africa has no right to represent the people of azania and namibia at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

speaking in the name of the organization of african unity, the representative of ivory coast strongly denounced the racist and colonialist regime in south africa for its practice of racial discrimination and colonial domination. he reiterated that the african states oppose this regime and demanded that the conference re-examine the qualification of the credential of the representative of south africa.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam People's Delegation Leaves Peking for Kunming

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

the people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, left here by air this morning to visit kunming, southwest china city.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by hu yu-chi, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, liang feng and hsu shu-fang.

on hand were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here.

the delegation is being accompanied on the visit by deputy secretary-general kuo tung-chun of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and first secretary cao duc minh of the r.s.v.n. embassy here.

while in peking, the delegation visited the capital iron and steel company, the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, and toured scenic spots and historical sites. the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam received a warm welcome and hospitality wherever they went.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Zaire

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Aug. 21, 1974)

the chinese table tennis team, with kao peng as leader and liao wen-yuan as deputy leader, left here for tunis yesterday evening after paying a friendly visit to zaire.

seeing it off at the airport were responsible officials of the zairian ministry of youth and sports and chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chou cheng-tsai.

during its stay here, the chinese team held friendly matches with the zairian table tennis team. although it was the chinese team's first visit to this country, the zairian table tennis players treated them as old friends and returned the warm hospitality extended to the zairian players by the chinese people during the afro-asian-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last september.

chief advisor to the presidency of the republic mokolo wa mpombo gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese team on august 13. on behalf of commissioner of state for youth and sports sampassa, director of the cabinet of the ministry mafuta received the chinese team on august 19.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chou cheng-tsai gave a reception on august 19 for the chinese team's visit.

the chinese team arrived here on august 11.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Information Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1974)

the information delegation from the republic of zambia with j.b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, as its leader and c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting, as deputy leader left here for shanghai and other places of china by air this morning in the company of teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here, is accompanying the delegation on the visit.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were director chu mu-chih of the hsinhua news agency, leading members of other press organizations here chen chun, li che-fu, shih hai-yun and wang li-hsing, and deputy director wang chen of the information department and deputy director li heng of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were commercial counsellor A.I. Linyamar and other officials of the zambian embassy here.

the zambian guests visited factories, a rural people's commune, a coal mine and an oilfield in peking, the tangshan region of hopei province and tientsin, and exchanged experience with press organizations at forums. the delegation also took time out to visit places of historical interest and scenic spots.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Upholds Maritime Rights Over 200 Miles

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 21, 1974)

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor reiterated here today that peru will continue to fight to defend maritime rights over 200 nautical miles.

upon his departure from venezuela, to which he paid a visit beginning august 17, he pointed out: the most significant happening at the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea is the consecration of the 200 mile limit as the symbol and irreplaceable element of a new law of the sea. he recalled that peru and other latin american countries have indomitably fought for almost 30 years for the recognition of this limit. "as far as peru is concerned, the first day of this month marks its 27 years' tenacious fight for the recognition of her doctrine in defence of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the adjacent waters up to 200 miles and the seabed and the subsoil thereof." he added: "nobody doubts that the coastal states could exercise up to this distance, a distance justified by the amplitude of the seas, sovereignty right to entire disposal of their renewable and non-renewable resources and to the protection of other interests related to the sea, without doing harm to communication."

the foreign minister went on: "thanks to the consensus reached by the countries of the group of 77, exploitation of resources on the ocean floor cannot be carried out for the purpose of making money in favour of transnational enterprises."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 5, 1974 No. 5689

****
* NATIONAL *
****

LANGUAGE REFORM

The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Urgently Call for the Further Simplification and Standardization of Chinese Characters

by

the language reform group of the seminar on contemporary Chinese language, the Department of Chinese, Kirin Normal University

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 10, 1974)

Simplifying the Chinese characters is an important line of work in the implementation of Chairman Mao's directive on reforming the written language. It is essential to the socialist revolution and construction, is the urgent demand of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and is also the inevitable result of the development of the Chinese characters. The revolution is developing and the people are progressing. The written language must keep pace with the need of society and keep on developing. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary intellectuals urgently call on the departments concerned to strengthen their leadership over the work of reforming the written language and put in order and standardize the large number of simplified characters created by the masses of the people in the three great revolutionary movements for promulgation as the official written language for popularization.

In class society, the standardization of the Chinese characters has always a clearcut class nature.

The reactionary rulers of the old society always used the standardization of the Chinese language as a means to restrict the working people from grasping culture and as a means for propagating "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" to enslave the people. They laid down rules and restrictions on the standardization of the written language,

and set up a lot of taboos so that they could carry out the policy of keeping the people ignorant based on the teaching that "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it" for the purpose of attaining the counter-revolutionary goal of permanently suppressing and exploiting the people. The written language became the weapon for keeping the people ignorant, and the standardization of the written language also became their shackle for obstructing the development of the written language.

Today, the work of standardizing the written language is carried out for the sake of the majority of the people and for the sake of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Our work to reform the Chinese characters through simplification and standardization is for the sake of enabling the broad masses of working people to master culture more quickly and properly so that they could play a better part in the three great revolutionary movements. Because of this, we must on the one hand fully settle accounts with the Liu Shao-ch'i and company for their counter-revolutionary crime in sabotaging the work to reform the written language, and vigorously criticize them for spreading the counter-revolutionary fallacy that the work to simplify the Chinese characters "will make us suffer in the long run." On the other hand, we must criticize the reactionary thought of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" of Confucius and eliminate completely the pernicious influence of the expert line which preached that "while simplification could be carried out by the masses, standardization must depend on a small number of people".

The facts of the appearance and extensive propagation of large numbers of new simplified characters have further shown that the workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force in reforming the written language. They have rich experience in creating simplified characters and understand most clearly what kind of simplified characters is easier to learn and to use and more convenient to master. Consequently, in our work to standardize the new simplified characters, we not only must actively promote and support the initiative of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in simplifying the Chinese characters, but also must respect the experience in standardizing the Chinese characters accumulated by them through the use of simplified characters. Only in this way can we fully implement Chairman Mao's directive of "from the masses, to the masses" in work to standardize the Chinese characters and truly carry out the work of standardizing the new simplified characters properly.

Not long ago, the whole body of comrades of the language reform group of Kirin University brought with us more than 200 new simplified characters gathered from factories, shops and rural areas and went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to seek their advice. In the No. 3 production team of the Liuchiatzu production brigade under the Tachiakou Commune in Tehui hsien, Kirin province ("the home of blackboard bulletin" in Kirin province), we carried out seven days of investigation and study and held six talks with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants urgently called for the further simplification and standardization of the Chinese characters, and they offered many ideas and suggestions which might be summed up in the following ways:

1. Each character has several methods of simplification and this calls for standardization. For example: 展→尸一尸一屈一尽 and 窜→宀一宀. Also the same simplified character is sometimes used to express several different characters, such as 竺=箱 or 藏, 栊=楼 or 栁. As these characters have imperceptibly added to the burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their study and application, they should be quickly standardized through the choice of a standard character.

2. Characters which could be pronounced on sight are easier to master and to remember. For example take: 沇 (濬), 沈 (瀋), 洪 (灌), 帋 (帽), 芃 (韭), 芽 (菜), 秒 (稻) and 做 (作), etc. Even old peasants with knowledge of only a handful of characters could understand them at a glance. However, the phonetic radicals of some of these characters are influenced by the dialect of the locality in which these characters were created. For example, there is too great a difference between "宀" and the pronunciation of "ch'a." Consequently, the standardization of such characters should take into consideration the question of linking up such work with the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. Although some characters are simplified according to the pronunciation of a local dialect, as they have been used extensively throughout the country and have acquired a definite mass foundation, consideration should also be given to accept them as official simplified characters. For example: 廷 (建) and 栝 (檃) etc.

3. The standardization of new simplified characters should proceed from the whole phrase to consider the question of simplifying and merging certain characters. Some poor and lower-middle peasants have put it aptly: We see that although "兰 (篮) 球", "兰 (篮) 墨水" and "兰 (蘭) 花" all use the same character "兰", there is no confusion in meaning. Take: 木 口, 虫 虫, 子 阝 and 节 肥 for example. Because these simplified characters are used in phrases, they would not lead to misunderstanding. If in the standardization of new simplified characters we pay attention only to single Chinese characters and overlook the special features of polysyllabic and complete phrases, it would also be impossible to simplify the strokes of a large number of Chinese characters. Only by paying attention to complete phrases could we adopt the method of homonym substitute to simplify the Chinese characters. For example, the characters "午 and 仝" in "手收午" and "儿仝团" have already acquired recognition and an official standing in the form of complete phrases among the masses.

4. The standardization of new simplified characters should also be made convenient for horizontal writing. The simplified character "龚", which has already be promulgated in the table is written by many in the form of "龙", because people find that more convenient to write. Consideration may be given to write "鼓" as "皷" or "攴" or to replace it outright with the character "古" (古午 and 大古).

5. The simplified characters created are not limited to any single method, and the stadardization of simplified characters likewise could not be restricted to only one or two methods. With the strokes and number of Chinese characters getting fewer and fewer, in order to make distinction between them without causing misunderstanding, it is necessary

to adopt diverse methods to simplify the Chinese characters. In work of standardization, the good method used by the masses to simplify the Chinese characters should be summed up, and it is also necessary to affirm certain good simplified characters so as to provide favorable conditions for the masses to keep on simplifying the Chinese characters more properly.

6. It is hoped that more and fuller consideration would be given to simplify the characters commonly used in the countryside. Those characters used to describe farm implements and farm life in particular are really difficult to write and understand. For example: 耪, 耢, 耧, 扇, 鞴, 鞭, 耙, 簸, 镰, 锄, 墒, 锹, 鞋, 鞍, 碗, 瓢, 锚, 犁铧, 骡, 犍, 喷雾器, 檩, 椽 and 檐, etc. The poor and lower-middle peasants urgently call for the simplification of these characters.

Through holding numerous forums and discussions with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have been greatly educated. The views and suggestions of the poor and lower-middle peasants relating to the standardization of Chinese characters have enabled us to understand further that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force not only in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, but also in reforming the written language. They are best supplied with practical experience and understand best the necessity of reforming the written language. They most urgently call for the simplification of Chinese characters, are most active in action and are most concerned with the work of standardizing the new simplified characters. They not only are teachers for our re-education and helping us to transform our world outlook, but are also the teachers heling us restudy our vocations. We deeply understand that Chairman Mao's directive, "The departments of arts should take all society as their factory" is incomparably wise and correct. We are detemined to carry out properly the revolution in education and teaching work in language reform, and be promoters of progress in the reform of the written language.

* * *

Ch'in Shih Huang's Achievements in the Unification of the Written Language

by

Yü Wen-chün (宇文钧)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 25, 1974)

Ch'in Shih Huang's "all writing is with the same characters" was the first attempt to give all-round guidance to the work of standardizing the written language in the history of China. In the year 221 B.C., Ch'in Shih Huang unified the whole country and gave the order for implementing the policy of "writing with the same characters." Several years later, he again ordered the carrying out of this policy, and when inscribing his accomplishments on stone tablets, he made special mention of the matter of "writing with the same characters." It could be seen from this that Ch'in Shih Huang attached great importance to the work of unifying the written language.

The object of Ch'in Shih Huang in unifying the written language was to consolidate and develop the centralist feudal state under the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. The unification of the written language could conveniently push through unified laws and regulations and better propagate the ideas of the ruling class, and at the same time, would be helpful to the development of the economy and the exchange of culture. The unification of the written language was essential to social development and national unification. Ch'in Shih Huang honored the Legalist school, followed the various systems drawn up by Shang Yang under the reign of Duke Hsiao of Ch'in, and practiced the teachings of Han Fei who gave concentrated expression to the thoughts of the Legalist school of early Ch'in. The Confucian school, which worshipped the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius stubbornly took the stand of the slave-owner class on the decline, advocated restoration of the old order and regression. On the question of the development of the written language, it was also extremely conservative and actively opposed to reform. Because of this, the unification of the written language was also a content of class struggle and the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools at that time. Conforming to the tide of historical development, Ch'in Shih Huang resolutely pushed the policy of "writing with the same characters" and made contributions toward unifying and simplifying the written language and popularizing literacy education.

I.

To unify the written language, Ch'in Shih Huang first put in order and unified the written language of the State of Ch'in, used it as the standard written language and abolished without exception the written languages of the six states which were at variance with the written language of Ch'in.

The "Words and Characters Explained: Commentary" written by Hsü Shen of the Han dynasty gives a more concrete explanation to the state of affairs prior to and after the unification of the written language by Ch'in Shih Huang. It says: After the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals "the

feudal princes ruled by force and were not under the control of the king. They detested the rites and music that were detrimental to them, got rid of the books and records and split themselves up into seven states. Their fields had different acreage, their carriages had different gauges, their laws and institutions were different, their costumes and headwears had different styles, their languages were different and the characters were at variance. Soon after Ch'in Shih Huang annexed the empire, Li Szu, the Prime Minister, called for the unification of the written language by abolishing those which did not conform with the written language of Ch'in."

Several hundred years before the unification of the country under Ch'in, the feudal states occupying various parts of the country were politically, economically and culturally independent and their written languages were also at great variance in form and structure. Even within the various feudal states, the written characters were also rather confused. The same character was written in different ways in different feudal states, and even in different districts within a feudal state. One very important aspect of the difference in the form of the characters was the difference in radicals. The phenomenon of the difference in radicals was also found to abound between the written language of Ch'in and the written languages of the six other states. Because of this, when people of one feudal state, went to another feudal state, they would come across a large number of characters they could not understand.

The political, economic and cultural development at that time urgently called for the unification of the written language. Meanwhile, there were also the conditions for unifying the written language. For the sake of paving the way for unifying the written language, Ch'in Shih Huang followed the line of the Legalist school which opposed conservatism and advocated reform. The unification of political power provided politically the guarantee for the unification of the written language. The emancipation of productive forces by the newly emerging feudal system and the development of production and exchange called for the exchange and summing up of experiences and the drawing up of documents and contracts. This provided a powerful impetus toward the unification of the written language.

Judging by the state of development of the spoken language at that time, the trend was also set for the unification of the written language. In the early part of the Ch'in dynasty, due to the demand for intercourse between various states, an elegant language which could be commonly understood and which stood above various dialects, began to take shape in the upper strata of society. This provided certain conditions for affirming the radicals which denoted the pronunciation. The ta-chuan script which was the written language already in use the State of Ch'in was relatively popular at that time and could be used as the basis for the unification of the written language. But, it was also rather complicated, and there were also quite a number of ways for writing the same character. Li Szu and others put in order and reformed the ta-chuan script and drew up the hsiao-chuan script, which not only unified but also simplified the written language. This effort to unify and standardize the written language was an event that knew no precedent in the history of the development of the written language in China.

The standardization of the written language of Ch'in was carried out through the combined process of regulation (including the elimination of variants), unification and simplification. Summing up, it followed the three following courses:

1. Determining the forms of the various radical symbols;
2. Fixing the position of each radical symbol within a a character;
3. Stipulating those radical symbols for forming a character.

These three courses formed a unity. With the written language regulated according to these three points, the form and construction as well as the strokes for each character were basically unified, thus laying down a good foundation for the subsequent development of the Chinese written language.

Through the work of putting the written language in order there also ran the principle of simplification. When determining a certain form from various different forms, the one with fewer strokes and a simpler structure was chosen. If there were too many radicals in a character, on the condition that recognition and reading would not be affected, some radicals were eliminated. In some cases the more simple radical was chosen between two or more radicals.

Owing to the development of writing instruments, the brush strokes of the characters changed from irregular forms into even and straight or bow-shaped lines. These factors enabled the written language to lose some of its hieroglyphic flavor and take a great stride toward symbolization. Due to simplification and the change in form and structure, a new form of character called the hsiao-chuan script or the Ch'in chuan script was evolved. The unification of the written language under Ch'in started out by replacing the written characters of the six states with the hsiao-chuan which became the accepted formal written language throughout the whole country.

For the sake of popularizing the hsiao-chuan script, the unified written language, within the whole country, Ch'in Shih Huang also instructed Li Szu and others to write the "Ts'ang Chieh Pien" (仓颉篇), the "Yüan-li Pien" (爰历篇) and the "Po-hsüeh Pien" (博学篇) for use as copybooks for the standard written language and as text books for popularizing literacy education. They were distributed throughout the land for study by people and in particular for the education of schoolage children. These text books represented the works of the Ch'in government for unifying the written language. They effectively promoted the unification of the written language. In the early part of Western Han dynasty, the people merged the three works into one under the general title of "Ts'ang Chieh Pien" for use as a primer for teaching school children.

Ch'in Shih Huang erected many stone tablets with inscriptions written in the hsiao-chuan script for extolling his accomplishments in all parts of the country. These stone tablets with inscriptions were politically for propagating the accomplishments of Ch'in Shih Huang as well as his unification of the empire and other reform measures. They were also

copybooks for popularizing the hsiao-chuan script. It was said that they were all written by Li Szu.

Apart from them, on the standard weights and measures distributed by the central government of the Ch'in dynasty to various places and on the military tallies issued to military officers, most of the writing was in the hsiao-chuan script.

From this it could be seen that Ch'in Shih Huang was the first person in the history of China who conscientiously and comprehensively carried out the work of standardizing the written language. Commencing with the hsiao-chuan script, a shape for each character was basically realized in the Chinese written language, and this to a certain degree made it convenient for people to study and use the written language.

The Legalist Li Szu also played a very important part in unifying the written language. It was Li Szu who first made the suggestion for unifying the written language. After its adoption by Ch'in Shih Huang, Li Szu also supervised and personally took part in the concrete work of unifying the written language. Li Szu was the first adovcator and executor for the work of standardizing the written language in China.

II.

A still greater accomplishment of Ch'in Shih Huang in the history of the development of the Chinese written language was his energetic promotion of the lishu script.

There were all sorts of sayings regarding the origin of the lishu script. In "Words and Characters Explained: Commentary" it was said that the lishu script was created by Ch'eng Miao, a native of Hsiatu, at the request of the Ch'in Shih Huang. Hsü Shen's allegation had its specific origin. Naturally, the characters were created and developed by the working people through a long period of social practice. A form of written language could not be the creation of any one person. It was the product of a certain historical period and the inevitable result of the development of the Chinese written language at that time. It were said that Ch'eng Miao had played a certain part in popularizing the lishu script, then what he had done was to centralize and systematize the factors of the lishu in the course of conception. On top of this, the encouragement of Ch'in Shih Huang gave impetus to the formation and development of the lishu script.

In the "Records of Art and Literature" in the History of Han, Pan Ku said that the formulation of the lishu script began under Ch'in Shih Huang because the affairs of the government were too heavy, and there was no alternative but to adopt the method of simplifying the characters for the sake of making things easier for the officials at the lower level. In "Szu-t'i Shu-shih" (四体书势), Wei Heng of the Tsin dynasty said that although the Ch'in dynasty had adopted the hsiao-chuan script, because many documents had to be prepared for the higher level and the writing of the chuan script was still rather troublesome, the officials at the lower levels were permitted to use simplified characters known as the lishu script to help improve their writing efficiency. The lishu script was simplified form of the hsiao-chuan script. It was explained very clearly here that

the lishu script was a simplified form of the chuan script. By writing the chuan script faster, its running-hand form was developed into the lishu script. In the past there was an allegation that the word "li" meant the slaves. This was wrong. "Li" actually meant the officials at the lower levels or the clerks and jailers. For the convenience of writing, they adopted the chuan script in running-hand form popular among the people, and therefore, gradually developed a new form of writing. Because this form of writing was commonly used by the masses of officials at the lower levels, it was therefore called the lishu script.

These historical records all showed that Ch'in Shih Huang was not satisfied with the use of the hsiao-chuan script to unify the written language. He looked for a simpler form of characters to improve work efficiency. The lishu script was evolved from the chuan script in running hand form. What we see at present inscribed on the announcement plates attached to the legal weights and measures (Ch'in Ch'üan) are in most cases this kind of more hastily written chuan script in running-hand form which is the lishu script of the Ch'in dynasty. Before the introduction of the correspondence script and the running-hand script, this was the simplest form of writing. According to the records in the "Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in the Records of the Historian, Ch'in Shih Huang personally attended to the "affairs of the country" and the documents he had to read every day "were weighed." This meant that every day he had to read personally 120 catties of documents copied on bamboo slips. As the heavy administrative work called for higher work efficiency, so Ch'in Shih Huang advocated and encouraged the writing of the chuan script in running-hand form, and this gave impetus to the rapid transformation of the chuan script in running-hand form extensively used by the people into the lishu script.

The reactionary ruling classes in history attached no importance to any form of writing other than the formal form of writing, and some even ordered the outright banning of them. This was so before and after the Ch'in dynasty. The germination of the lishu script took place before the Ch'in dynasty, but all along no attention was paid to it. Out of the need to uphold national unification, Ch'in Shih Huang paid attention to and advocated the lishu script. This was a remarkable reform at that time. Speaking in this sense, Ch'in Shih Huang was really also an expert in laying more stress on the present than on the past.

The birth of the lishu script was an epoch-making reform in the history of the development of the written language. From the oracle bone script of the Yin and Shang dynasties through the bronze inscription script of Western Chou to the hsiao-chuan script available to us at the moment, we notice that none of them escaped from the restriction of the pictogram. Generally speaking, they belonged to the order of ancient characters. Today, as we try to recognize, read and use the historical data written with such types of writing, we would encounter varying degrees of difficulty. The lishu script changed the structure of ancient characters, changed the round and bow-like strokes into angular strokes, broke away from the pictogram construction of ancient characters and more or less brought about symbolization. Since the introduction of the lishu script, the form and structure of Chinese characters were basically fixed. The lishu script belongs to the order of modern writing, and it is not much different from the k'aishu script or the correspondence script we are using at the moment.

Today, when reading the historical data written in the standard lishu script, we generally would experience no difficulty. From the archaeological data available at the present, the earliest form of writing in China could be traced back to the characters found on pottery, about 5,000 years ago unearthed in Tawenk'ou, Shantung province. It could be said that while the chuan script summed up the ancient writings of the 3,000 years before the Ch'in dynasty, the lishu script ushered in the Chinese characters of the subsequent 2,000 years.

Ch'in Shih Huang's advocation of the lishu script was a manifestation of the reform spirit of the Legalist school. Precisely because the lishu script was advocated by Ch'in Shih Huang, and in addition because it was simpler in form, more well-defined in construction, and was easier to write, to recognize and to read, it quickly became popular and took the place of various forms of ancient writing. During the Ch'in and Han dynasties, there was a short period in which both the chuan script and the lishu script were used side by side, but the lishu script very quickly became the formal form of writing in society. The characters on bamboo slips unearthed in recent years from ancient tombs belonging to the early part of Western Han at Mawangtui in Changsha and Lin I in Shantung are basically in the lishu script. This is an effective proof that the lishu script was in circulation in the early part of Western Han. The so-called ancient writing of the Confucian Wall brought out by the conservative Confucian scholars to oppose the lishu script was also quickly defeated. By the time of the Eastern Han dynasty, the majority of the scholars already could not understand any of the ancient writings including the hsiao-chuan script. Hsü Shen, in "Words and Characters Explained: Commentary" attacked the lishu script for "not conforming to the ancient writing of Confucius and an insult to historical calligraphy" and lamented, "When the lishu script first appeared, its novelty and simplicity brought an end to ancient writings". Regarding the attack and censure of such ancient writings as the Confucian Wall by scholars of that time as antique no longer in keeping with the time, Hsü Shen had a sense of "flowers fall off do what one may" and was deeply grieved.

While taking the hsiao-chuan script as the standard written language for the whole country Ch'in Shih Huang at the same time used the lishu script as the writing for everyday use and popularized it throughout the country. This was essential to the social, political, economical and cultural development of that time, and was also in keeping with the demand of the people for simplifying and reforming the written language and at the same time the trend of development of the written language from complexity to simplicity. Ch'in Shih Huang's contribution toward unifying the written language laid not only in his popularizing the hsiao-chuan and the lishu script, but also in his standardizing the shape and structure of the Chinese characters through regulation and simplification, and bringing an end to the state of "characters with different forms" caused by disunity.

III.

The various reform measures of Ch'in Shih Huang were carried out all the time amidst a violent struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school. In the "Preface to Ancient Words and Unusual Characters"

Wei Hung of the Han Dynasty said: "The transformation of ancient writings by Ch'in into the chuan and the lishu scripts was condemned by people of the country." The "people of the country" he mentioned were naturally not the common people and the members of the Legalist school who advocated reform but the reactionary Confucian scholars representing the restoration forces of the slave-owners. This explained that Ch'in Shih Huang's unification of the written language was met with opposition and resistance from the restoration forces. In the year 213 B.C., Ch'in Shih Huang ordered the burning of the books of the Confucian school used to slander the new government. The reactionary Confucian scholars resorted to all sorts of tactics to oppose the burning of books. K'ung Fu, the 8th generation descendant of Confucius, the academician Fu Sheng and others immediately walled up their collections to prevent them from being burned as soon as they heard the news. This was recorded in such works as "K'ung Ts'ung-tzu: Tu-chih-pien" (孔丛子·独治篇) and K'ung An-kuo's "Shang-shu: Preface" (尚书·序). It could be seen from this that the reactionary Confucian scholars whom Ch'in Shih Huang subsequently attacked and suppressed also included people who stubbornly opposed the unification of the written language.

All reactionary scholars in history without exception attacked and cursed Ch'in Shih Huang, but they also had to give factual acknowledgement to the role played by Ch'in Shih Huang in unifying the written language. Even such a Confucian scholar as Hsü Shen, who advocated conservatism and returning to the ways of the ancients, had to use the hsiao-chuan script unified by Ch'in Shih Huang as the standard writing in the "Words and Characters Explained." This definitely did not mean that Hsü Shen approved of Ch'in Shih Huang's reform of the written language. In "Words and Characters Explained: Commentary", he said, "Ch'in burned the classics and swept away ancient works....that was the end of ancient writings." The spearhead of his attack was directed against Ch'in Shih Huang and the hsiao-chuan script and lishu script he so actively advocated. Later generations of conservative calligraphists, proceeding from their reactionary nature for returning to the ways of the ancients and regression, also attempted to negate the accomplishment of Li Szu in reforming the hsiao-chuan script and said that the hsiao-chuan script "stemmed from a desire to oppose the ways of the ancients and create disturbance" by such people as Li Szu. ("Postscript to Chang Yu's On Returning to the Ways of the Ancients" by Yang Shih of the Sung dynasty). This was completely a shameless slander that stood truth on its head. The unification of the written language by Ch'in Shih Huang was objectively in conformity with the tide of history and in keeping with the law governing the development of the written language. The opposition and cursing of it by such people as Hsü Shen got nowhere despite the trouble taken.

Proceeding from their reactionary motive, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and the Soviet socialist revisionists maliciously cursed the burning of books by Ch'in Shih Huang and they also claimed that this was "an attempt to wipe out all past culture." Was Ch'in Shih Huang "wiping out culture"? From the actual conditions surrounding the burning of books by Ch'in Shih Huang and such measures of reform as "writing with the same characters" he adopted, it could be seen that Ch'in Shih Huang was at that time playing a progressive role in culture by upholding and promoting the development of culture in the interests of national unification

of the newly emerging landowning class and in the interests of scientific and productive development. He actually destroyed some of the Confucian classics upholding the interests of the slave-owner class on the decline and advocating restoration and regression. His action was necessary for consolidating the dictatorship of the centralist feudal state and it played a revolutionary role in history.

The trend of the development of the written language calls for unremitting reform and gradual simplification and symbolization to meet the need of social development. Today, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, our work of reforming the written language has a glorious and brilliant future. Chairman Mao instructs us: "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." Chairman Mao has also pointed out that more preparatory work should be made in the phoneticization of the Chinese written language. Before realizing phoneticization, it is necessary to simplify the Chinese characters for the convenience of present-day application. In the twenty and more years after liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a great deal of work has been done in our work of reforming the written language in the aspects of simplifying the Chinese characters, popularizing the standard spoken language and popularizing the draft Chinese language phoneticization plan, and certain achievements have been scored. The forward development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular and sustained way is bound to constantly win new victories in work to promote the reforming of the written language.

* * *

POPULATION PROBLEMS

China Achieves Initial Success in Planned Population Growth

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

under her socialist system, china has achieved initial success in a policy of planned population growth. the policy is winning attention and support from increasing numbers of people.

as the people's living standards keep rising and medical and health work develop, the death rate in china has dropped sharply. thanks to family planning work, the birth rate has declined to varying degrees in densely populated areas while the sparsely populated national minority areas reported noteworthy increases in population.

planned population growth is an established policy of the chinese government. the policy is carried out not because there is any problem of "overpopulation" in china. the country's planned social production calls for a planned population growth which is also necessary for promoting the complete emancipation of women, protecting the welfare of mothers and children, better educating the younger generation, improving the health of the people and bringing greater prosperity to the nation.

radical changes have taken place in the country's population conditions since liberation. in old china, under the oppression of the "three big mountains" of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the working people suffered from hunger and cold, poverty and illness, and led a life of dire misery. the death rate was high. the population of minority nationalities declined from year to year, and some minority nationalities were placed on the verge of extinction.

by overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys in china, the people mastered their own destiny. thus it became possible for china to plan both her economic development and the growth of her population.

china's policy for planned population growth covers two aspects: reducing the death rate on the one hand and, on the other, carrying out family planning to regulate the birth rate. family planning in china means more than birth control, and the measures taken vary with the circumstances. in densely populated areas, late marriage and birth control are encouraged, while medical treatment is available for rare cases of infertility. in rural areas, men and women are generally advised not to marry before 25 and 23 respectively. married couples may choose

contraceptive methods according to age, health and the number of children they have. in sparsely populated areas, mostly inhabited by national minorities, proper measures are taken to help increase population while guidance and facilities are provided for those who wish to limit the size of their families.

the principle is to carry out family planning on a voluntary basis under state guidance. thanks to the serious observance of the principle, family planning has taken on a mass character in china. under the unified leadership of party committees in various regions, government departments and social organizations jointly explain the significance of family planning to the people in a vivid and persuasive manner. people share the view that family planning is not merely something that concerns one family or another, but a major issue in socialist revolution and construction, and that, as masters of the country, they should carry it out well on their own initiative.

under the state council and in the provinces, municipalities, administrative regions, counties and rural people's communes, leading bodies have been set up to direct family planning and to give specific guidance in cooperation with medical institutions. for the convenience of the people, cadres in charge of women's work, barefoot doctors, lecturers on family planning, midwives and shop assistants in pharmacies bring contraceptives to people who need them in rural areas, city neighbourhoods and factories, and the service is warmly appreciated. medicines, examinations, operations and hospitalization for contraceptive purposes are free of charge. those who undergo such operations are given a number of days of leave during which factory and office workers draw full pay and members of people's communes receive subsidiary work-points.

an expanding medical and health service and good maternity and child care are important for reducing the death rate of the population and popularizing family planning. public health departments have done much work to prevent or eliminate common and recurrent diseases that seriously threatened the people's health and have provided better maternity and child care. modern midwifery has been widely adopted in cities and the countryside and this has reduced the incidence of diseases among women in confinement and brought under control tetanus among new-born babies. preventive inoculations, now a common practice, proved effective in controlling infectious diseases among babies and small children. the infant mortality rate in china has dropped a good deal. for instance, the infant death rate in peking's city proper was 11.6 per thousand in 1973 as against 117.6 per thousand in 1949. the infant death rate in the countryside is also much lower than the pre-liberation figure of

about 200 per thousand. for example, the rate in jutung county of kiangsu province stood at 33.9 per thousand in 1973. to improve women's health, check-ups and treatment of common and recurrent gynaecological complaints have been conducted according to plan and measures taken to give better labour protection to women during their menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and nursing periods. nurseries and kindergartens have been established everywhere and, in the countryside, short-term ones are run during busy farming seasons to ensure that each newborn baby survives, grows up well and receives good education.

china has only won initial success in family planning. facts have shown that china is able, step by step, to achieve a situation where mankind controls itself by effecting its growth according to plan.

How China Uproots Unemployment and Arranges Work for Her People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

people's china, whose population of nearly 800 million is the largest in the world, has effectively solved the problem of serious unemployment left over from the old society. this proves once again that a large population is not the cause of unemployment. new socialist china's freedom from unemployment shows the unmatched superiority of its socialist system.

serious unemployment existed in old china which suffered for long years oppression, plunder and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. the unemployed numbered 4 million among workers and intellectuals in the cities and ran to tens of millions among impoverished peasants on the eve of china's liberation.

under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people won national independence and became masters of their country after demolishing, in a victorious new-democratic revolution, the three big mountains that lay like a dead weight on the chinese people -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. this created the fundamental condition for solving the problem of unemployment.

immediately after the founding of new china, the people's government arranged jobs for the unemployed during the national economic rehabilitation period. in 1953, after the nation embarked on its first five-year plan for national economic development, the unemployment problem was virtually solved along with the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of

production. in 1958, an all-round great leap forward took shape in the national economy and people's communes were established throughout the countryside, and the remaining small numbers of unemployed got jobs in the process. at the same time, vast numbers of housewives joined socialist construction.

as china's socialist construction develops, the demand for labour forces grows, and the ranks of workers expand. in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, 3 million out of a total population of 5.7 million in the city proper are working. in other words, all are working except students, children, pensioners and other old folk.

in the countryside, land reform was basically completed in 1952. some 46,700,000 hectares of land were confiscated from the landlords and distributed gratis to 300 million impoverished peasants who had little or no land. this ended the feudal system of exploitation that dominated china for centuries, and provided means of livelihood for the tens of millions of impoverished peasants. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the chinese peasants took the socialist road of common prosperity by organizing themselves into agricultural cooperatives and people's communes. this uprooted the causes of bankruptcy and unemployment among peasants and ended their drift into the cities.

the country maintains its unemployment-free record and ensures that the people enjoy the right to work by arranging proper jobs for the new labour force coming forward every year. since more than 80 per cent of china's population is in the countryside, so is the larger part of the new labour force which comes to about ten million every year. their work is arranged by the production brigades of the people's communes to which they belong according to the conditions of each. large numbers of people are needed every year for water conservancy, soil improvement, scientific farming and other work in order to change the conditions of agricultural production and raise unit yield. much manpower is also needed for developing a diversified economy comprising farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery and for running small industries set up by communes and production brigades and teams. therefore, the problem of a surplus labour force does not exist in china's countryside. on the contrary, a shortage of manpower is felt in many places, and that is why people's communes in various parts of china show a keen interest in speeding up farm mechanization.

in the cities, work must be provided every year for graduates from universities, colleges, vocational and technical schools and regular secondary schools. since china has a planned economy, these educational institutions enrol students according to state plan. college and vocational school graduates are assigned to work in various departments of the national economy according to state needs and their specialities. as to secondary school graduates in cities and

towns, some of them are given jobs in industry, capital construction, communications and commerce so as to enlarge the ranks of the working class, while others work in the countryside to build up new socialist villages. the state extends much care to the educated young people settling in the countryside. special offices have been set up under the central and local governments for this purpose, and the state has allocated special funds to cover their expenses in building houses and buying farm tools, furniture and other necessities.

the settling of educated young people in the countryside is something that meets the need for bringing up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and is also necessary for farm mechanization and modernization of the countryside. it has far-reaching significance for tightening links between town and country, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing and preventing revisionism and building socialism. in the past few years, more than 8 million educated young people have gone to the countryside. great numbers of them have become outstanding people. many have joined the communist party or the communist youth league. quite a few have been elected to leading posts in basic units, and some to leading bodies at the central, provincial and municipal levels. many are attending college upon recommendation. a large number of others have become tutors in political studies, barefoot doctors, teachers and agro-technicians in production teams.

few women were employed in pre-liberation china. they led a miserable life under the reactionary political authority, religious authority, clan authority, and the authority of their husbands. at the founding of new china, women won emancipation. like men, they enjoy the right to work, and men and women receive equal pay for equal work. more and more women are working as china's socialist construction develops and they are making an important contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the chinese government looks after the blind, the deaf and mute and the disabled and gives them jobs too. besides providing them with medical care, the government has set up special schools for them and factories where the work suits them. as for those who have lost the ability to work and have no relatives to depend on, they are placed in state-run welfare institutes and homes of the aged with all expenses borne by the state.

industrial technology and agricultural mechanization in china have not yet attained a high level. the country is carrying out a mass movement for technical innovations and transformation to raise the level of mechanization and automation in industry. at the same time, industrial support to agriculture is being increased so that more farm machinery will be made to quicken the pace of farm mechanization. naturally, manpower will be saved as a result of these measures, but this certainly will not lead to unemployment.

because of the growth of industrial construction, it is often necessary to send large numbers of experienced workers from older factories and mines to man the new enterprises. the anshan iron and steel company has, since liberation, sent large groups of workers, cadres and technicians to new iron and steel plants. ten thousand workers from the taching oilfield were switched over to the new takang oilfield in north china while it was being opened up. apart from this, the manpower saved through technical innovations enables a factory to redistribute its workers and strengthen weak links. this shows the superiority of a planned socialist economy. in the countryside, water conservancy, soil improvement and the opening of new fields, the diversified economy and the industries run by the communes and production brigades and teams require a large labour force. the development of farm mechanization opens up new prospects for rural development and will by no means create a surplus labour force.

the basic way in which china put an end to unemployment and arranged work for its labour force was to win political and economic independence and initiative through a fight against imperialist aggression and control and to carry out a socialist revolution which brought into being the socialist system and resolved the fundamental contradiction between the social character of production and the private ownership of the means of production. the socialist system opens up broad prospects for the growth of the productive forces. this removes the root cause of unemployment, and provides the fundamental condition for a planned development of socialist production, the solution of the problem of unemployment left over from the old society and a planned distribution and placement of the labour force.

WHEAT CULTURE

Peasant Agro-Technicians Spread Experience in Wheat-Growing

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 23, 1974)

fiftyseven agro-technicians from an outstanding wheat-growing unit in central china's honan province have set out recently for other counties to spread advanced experience in wheat growing.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the yuehtan production brigade every year sent scores to one hundred agro-technicians to low-yield areas in other counties in honan and other provinces in northeast china, northwest china, north china, south china and east china. these areas, drawing on the experience of the brigade, have increased their wheat output by a big margin.

located in a sandy triangle at the confluence of two tributaries of the yellow river, the yuehtan brigade had poor soil. liu ying-hsiang, a peasant expert in wheat growing, and his fellow peasants succeeded in raising wheat output every year by applying chairman mao's philosophical teachings and implementing his eight-point charter for scientific farming. (the eight-point charter refers to soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements, and field management.) the average wheat output reached 6.37 tons per hectare this year and the production cost was far lower than that of other brigades.

in the course of experimenting for high, stable wheat yields, the brigade has trained more than 300 peasant agro-technicians.

many people from other wheat-growing areas visited the yuehtan brigade during the cultural revolution, and requested it to pass on its high-yield experience to them. the party branch committee organized the cadres and commune members to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and his brilliant article "serve the people", and initiated among them a discussion on the question of "who they were farming for?" "our village was hit by drought every year before liberation and large numbers of families fled famine," the poor and lower-middle peasants said. "chairman mao saved us from the misery and taught us to farm scientifically. wheat output has since increased every year, and our life is improving. we should send technicians to help the low-yield brigades so as to contribute more to the revolution." the brigade leadership then made necessary arrangements in labour force so that a number of agro-technicians could work for a term of one year on demonstrative experimental plots, and run courses to train local technicians. many brigades or communes paid visits to yuehtan and popularized its experience.

many agro-technicians have been praised by other units for giving help. liu ho-sung is one of them. he worked at yucheng county for six years, and helped some brigades achieve 4.5 tons of wheat per hectare as against previous 0.75 tons.

all outgoing agro-technicians would return to yuehtan after harvest time to sum up their new experience. they recognized that in working for high yields, they should learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants of low-yield areas, adapt yuehtan experience to local conditions and practise hard.

hsiangcheng county in western honan province did not water wheatfields in winter before. agro-technicians from yuehtan went there twice to pass on experience in irrigation, and the county increased its wheat output. a young agro-technician helped one brigade raise its wheat output from 3.15 tons per hectare last year to 4.57 tons this year.

fortysix-year-old liu ying-hsiang, party secretary of the yuehtan brigade and deputy secretary of the yehshih county party committee, has been a trail-blazer in agronomical experiments for years. he has summed up a whole set of experience from sowing to harvesting for high yields. he applied chemical fertilizer and farmyard manure appropriately and has proved that high yield depends rather on timely and proportionate use of fertilizer and water than on the profuse use of them.

liu ying-hsiang now often gives lectures at an agronomical school in yuehtan to train local technicians.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Region Reaps Good Early Rice Harvest Despite Natural Calamities

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 23, 1974)

the commune peasants of kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china have just reaped a good early rice harvest after overcoming low temperature, frost and serious drought. all the eight administrative areas and the outskirts of three cities in the autonomous region achieved a better early rice harvest than last year's.

more than forty counties in kwangsi were hit by frost in spring this year and over 60 counties by serious drought in summer. then some areas were also hit by flood and insect pests.

leading members at various levels went to the grassroots and led the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing the theory of lin piao and confucius that "everything is decided by heaven". they pooled the wisdom and efforts of the masses and joined them in battling against the disasters.

the peasants in hsinchou area summed up past experience in resisting cold weather and took effective measures to protect the early rice seedlings. as a result, rice transplanting was completed earlier than usual despite the cold spell.

in nanning area, 400,000 people took part in building dams and ditches to bring river water to irrigate paddy fields and rescued the standing early rice crop from drought.

in order to defeat the drought, 29,000 special teams were sent to the countryside, which helped build 13,000 projects to expand irrigated farmland by 66,000 hectares. sowing was completed in time.

in addition, soil improvement and deep ploughing were carried out over 366,000 hectares. this created favourable conditions for the good harvest.

TAIWAN

Rescued Matsu Fishermen Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 22, 1974)

two fishermen of the fishing boat "kuanghua 6042" from chiaotzu village of peikantang on the kuomintang-occupied matsu island of fukien province, who had been rescued from shipwreck, left hsiapu county, fukien province, for matsu island on august 19.

chen chi-hsiang and li ko-ti were rescued and brought to safety by fishermen of the tungfeng brigade on hsiyang island of hsiapu county after their boat struck hidden reef and sank when fishing at sea on august 13.

while in hsiapu county, the rescued fishermen were given cordial reception by the local people's government.

Lo Ching-chang, Lin Li-yun, Ma Wen-po and Yen Chun Meet Tourist Group of Taiwan Compatriots Residing in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

comrades lo ching-chang, lin li-yun, ma wen-po and yen chun this afternoon met and gave a dinner in honour of the members of a tourist group of taiwan-born young physicians residing in japan led by liao ying-yi, and had a cordial talk with them.

present on the occasions were leading members of organizations concerned liu hsueh-wen, jen hung, chen po-yuan, chao kuan-chi and hsu chih-meng.

the tourist group arrived in peking on august 22 after visiting kwangchow, shanghai, nanking, sian and yenan. it will shortly leave peking for japan.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New British Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with edward youde, newly-appointed british ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to china. they discussed matters relating to the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

the british ambassador arrived in peking on august 21.

Chinese Handicrafts on Display in London

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 23, 1974)

the 22nd london international handicrafts and do-it-yourself exhibition opened here today. the people's republic of china takes part in the exhibition at the invitation of the exhibition organisers and the sino-british trade council.

on display in the chinese pavilion are more than 3,000 items including carvings of ivory, jade and various kinds of materials, art pottery and porcelain, various embroideries (including drawn-work), straw and bamboo wares and carpets. ivory carving "a girl militia", double-sided hand embroidery "the nanking yangtze river bridge", hunan embroidered picture "ai wan pavilion" and modern art porcelain "rubber collector" and others are especially welcomed and praised because they reflects the work and life of the chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction.

on august 21st, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy chu chi-yuan and head of the chinese exhibition delegation tso pen-pin held a reception at the chinese pavilion. among more than four hundred guests were government officials including parliamentary under-secretary of state at the trade department eric deakins, members of the

parliament, well-known figures in cultural and trade circles and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese here.

dorothy birch, a leading member of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) was also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1974)

li hsien-nien, leader of the chinese party and government delegation to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were deputy leaders of the chinese delegation keng piao and yu chan; member of the delegation and chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan; and member of the delegation chu chuan-hsien.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Women and Youth Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 23, 1974)

the chinese women and youth delegation, with wei feng-ying, president of the liaoning provincial women's federation, as leader, and chang kuo-lao, secretary of the honan provincial committee of the communist youth league of china, as deputy leader, arrived in brazzaville by air yesterday to pay a friendly visit to congo.

present at the airport to greet the chinese delegation were: ekondi-akala, member of the national executive bureau of revolutionary union of congolese women (in charge of press

and propaganda); rose noumbou, member of the national executive bureau (in charge of administrative affairs and protocol); joseph ossibi, secretary of finance and materials of the congolese socialist youth union; marcel touanga, secretary of sports and entertainment; and congolese women, youth and young pioneers.

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to congo, and sauv kim hong, charge d'affaires of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in the congo, were also present at the airport.

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Congolese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and feted the congolese friendship delegation led by vital balla, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua and officials of the congolese embassy here.

present were also ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Leader of Government Delegation of Egypt in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 23, 1974)

li hsien-nien, leader of the chinese party and government delegation taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon, here, called on mamdouh salem, leader of the egyptian government delegation, vice-premier of the government and minister of the interior.

present on the occasion were yu chan, deputy leader of the chinese delegation, li ting-chuan, member of the delegation and chinese ambassador to romania, and chu chuan-hsien, member of the delegation.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Fetes Egyptian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner for the egyptian friends dr. mahmud naguib abou el leil and his wife here this evening.

dr. naguib abou el leil is director of the department of planning and research under the egyptian ministry of culture, head of the department of journalism and publication at the university of cairo and council member of the egypt-china friendship association.

m. ismail tantawi, second secretary of the egyptian embassy here, was among the guests.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned chou chueh and wang chih-fan were present.

the egyptian friends arrived in peking on august 22 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

President Sadat Receives Chinese Ambassador to Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 23, 1974)

egyptian president sadat received chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to egypt, in alexandria yesterday and had a friendly talk with him. chai tse-min is leaving his post for home.

egyptian foreign minister ismail fahmy met the chinese ambassador on july 31. hassan helmi bolbol, under-secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in his honour on august 12.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese National Governors' Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with the delegation of the japanese national governors' association with mikine kuwahara, president of the association and governor of aichi prefecture, as its leader and ryozo okuda, vice-president of the association and governor of nara prefecture, and masumi mizobuchi, governor of kochi prefecture, as its deputy leaders.

attending the meeting were members of the delegation: hiroshi miyazawa, governor of hiroshima prefecture, shichiro otsuki, vice-governor of miyagi prefecture, yui shirane, vice-governor of kanagawa prefecture, mineo oyama, vice-governor of kumamoto prefecture, and secretary general of the delegation koji kawarai, and others.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present at the meeting.

also present were president liao cheng-chih and vice-president wang yun-sheng of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, hsu tun-hsin and wang yin.

Japanese National Governors' Association Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

the delegation of the japanese national governors' association led by mikine kuwahara, with ryozo okuda and masumi mizobuchi as deputy leaders gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were president liao cheng-chih and vice-president wang yun-sheng of the china-japan friendship association; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of organizations concerned chu tu-nan, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, yueh tai-heng and li hsi-fu.

attending were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and officials of the japanese embassy here.

delegation leader mikine kuwahara is due to leave peking for home tomorrow. the members of the delegation will continue their visit in china before going home.

Shanghai Presents Birds and Animals to Two Japanese Cities

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1974)

birds and animals presented to the cities of yokohama and osaka of japan by shanghai municipality left here for japan by air yesterday. shen heng-chin, a leading member of the shanghai municipal department of parks and woods, and ku chin-ken, technician of the hsichiao park, took the birds and animals to japan.

shanghai presented a pair of monkeys from szechwan province and a pair of grey cranes to yokohama and a pair of black wolves and a pair of white-naped cranes to osaka. shanghai forged official bonds of friendship with yokohama and osaka on november 30 of last year and april 18 of this year respectively. the exchange of animals was part of the friendly activities between the cities.

present at the airport were chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned tang kuang-hsuan and tsou chi-tsai.

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 22, 1974)

li yung-ting, head of the exhibition delegation of the people's republic of china left here for home by a caac special plane today.

isamu saeki, chairman of the osaka association for the chinese exhibition, ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, reizo amamiya, director general of the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and others hailed specially from osaka to tokyo to see him off. also present at the airport were shigeo nagano, chairman of the tokyo association for the chinese exhibition, kaheita okazaki, councillor of the japan-china economic association, and teiji hagiwara, managing

director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

counsellor yeh ching-hao of the chinese embassy in japan was also present on the occasion.

li yung-ting arrived in tokyo on august 20 from osaka after the chinese exhibition closed there.

Japanese Ato Shudian Co. Holds Chinese Exhibition in Sapporo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 23, 1974)

a "chinese exhibition" was opened in sapporo, hokkaido, of japan today under the auspices of the japanese bookstore ato shudian co.

china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction are shown at the exhibition by means of pictures, models and articles.

present at the opening ceremony were friends from all walks of life in japan, from the communist party of japan (left), the socialist party, the komei party, the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the hokkaido branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the liaison council of hokkaido residents for japan-china friendship as well as a representative of the hokkaido branch of the general association of korean residents in japan.

hung lan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, leading members of the sapporo association of chinese residents were present on invitation.

bin miyoshi, a leading officer of the ato shudian co., delivered a speech on the occasion. he said that the exhibition was held to mark the 25th founding anniversary of the people's republic of china and the second anniversary of the normalization of japan-china relations and to promote the signing of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date. it was hoped that the exhibition would further promote the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples, he added.

of late, japanese friends also held chinese exhibitions in fukuoka, chiba and other places, which were warmly welcomed by the local people.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Coal Mine Workers Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the japanese hokkaido coal mine workers union led by jushichi saito, with masakazu takahashi as its deputy leader.

han hsi-ya, a leading member of a chinese organization concerned, was present on the occasion.

the delegation returned here on august 22 after touring northeast china. it will leave here to visit southern china before going home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Leader of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1974)

li hsien-nien, leader of the chinese party and government delegation to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, called on kim yong ju, leader of the korean party and government delegation, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were deputy leaders of the chinese delegation keng piao and yu chan, member of the delegation and chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan, and member of the delegation chu chuan-hsien.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

DPRK Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference to Denounce Pak Jung Hi Clique's Vilification

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference here this morning. he sharply denounced the south korean pak jung hi clique's provocations against and aspersions upon the democratic people's republic of korea by taking advantage of the seoul incident of shooting at pak jung hi.

the ambassador warned the pak jung hi clique that it must stop at once its despicable and shameless conspiracy to vilify the democratic people's republic of korea on groundless charges.

ambassador hyun jun keuk pointed out that the south korean puppet clique was trying to link up the incident of shooting at pak jung hi in seoul with north korea in a preposterous way and levelled extremely vile aspersions on the north. this is an intolerable provocation against the entire korean people. he went on to say that the south korean ruling clique even tried to link up the incident with the general association of korean residents in japan. this is sheer absurdity. ambassador hyun jun keuk said, the pak jung hi clique is now facing the worst crisis and is struggling desperately. its extremely vicious fascist atrocity of unscrupulously arresting, jailing and persecuting large numbers of patriotic students and democrats has been strongly denounced by public opinion, as a result of which it has fallen into a state of unprecedented isolation. and it has become a rule that the south korean puppet clique always stirs up a hysteric "anti-communist" din whenever it lands in an impasse, the ambassador stated.

correspondents of peking press organizations attended the conference.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

a four-member civil aviation delegation of laos led by tiao si souphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration, arrived in peking this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by shen tu, deputy director-general, and liu ming, deputy director of the international department, of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

khamtan ratanavong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy in peking, was present.

Lao Government Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the civil aviation delegation of the provisional national union government led by tiao si souphonouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy in china khamtan ratanavong was among the guests.

present were shen tu, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c., liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned including shen tien-chih, liu ming and chang chang.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. ma jen-hui and tiao si souphonouvong proposed toasts to the constant growth of the traditional friendship between the chinese and lao people and the relations of friendly cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Mauritius for Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

the chinese badminton team headed by liang li-chen left port louis for tanzania yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to mauritius, according to a report from port louis.

seeing them off at the airport were dulloo, chairman of the mauritius badminton association, mauritius officials of the ministry of youth and sports and representatives of mauritius badminton players.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse was also present on the occasion.

on august 21, abdul raman mohamed osman, governor general of mauritius, received leader of the chinese badminton team liang li-chen, coaches hsu chuan-fang and liang hsiao-mu and representatives of the players. he had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

on august 20, chinese ambassador wang tse gave a reception for the visit of the chinese badminton team.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of romania's liberation.

attending the reception were chinese party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of departments concerned pai hsiang-

kuo, tsao lu, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, mu ching and chen chun; and a representative of the china-romania friendship people's commune.

present were the members of the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania led by uglar francisc, diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking, and other romanian comrades here.

the national flags of romania and china hung side by side in the reception hall.

comrade nicolae gavrilescu and comrade wu teh made toasts at the reception permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the national anthems of china and romania were played at the end of their toasts.

in his toast, ambassador nicolae gavrilescu dwelt on the great significance of the "august 23" armed uprising in 1944. "the august, 1944 event," he said, "was one of epoch-making significance in the history of romania and marked a turning-point that determined the destiny of romania."

turning to the tremendous achievements the romanian people have made over the past 30 years under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the ambassador said, "at present, romania is a progressive, democratic, free and staunch country standing before the people of the world. with its actions and achievements, romania has demonstrated the strength of a free people who have taken their fate into their own hands."

the romanian ambassador emphasized, "in international life and the relations between countries, we have taken actions unswervingly to establish the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in others' internal affairs, mutual benefit and refraining from use of armed force and armed threat. the socialist republic of romania firmly opposes the imperialist policy of aggression, oppression, armed threat, issuing of orders and interference in other countries' internal affairs."

ambassador gavrilescu hailed the fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism.

"comrade nicolae ceausescu's friendly official visit to china at the head of the romanian party and government delegation in 1971 and his talks with chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other party and government leaders of socialist china are brilliant events in the annals of romania-china relations that have enhanced the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples," the ambassador said.

"the fact that the chinese party and government delegation led by vice-premier li hsien-nien has gone to romania to participate in the celebrations in bucharest of the romanian people's great festival and that the chinese people are joining us in celebrating this important festival fully testifies to the steady growth of the cooperation and friendship between romania and china," he stated.

in his toast, comrade wu teh first of all extended warm festival greetings to the romanian communist party, the romanian government and the romanian people on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people.

comrade wu teh said: "the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, have traversed a fighting course in the past three decades during which period the romanian people have waged unswerving struggles against domestic and foreign class enemies and won continuous victories in building socialism and safeguarding the independence of their motherland. the chinese people are elated and inspired by the achievements the fraternal romanian people have won in every sphere and wish them new and still greater victories in their future struggle under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu."

comrade wu teh praised the profound revolutionary friendship forged between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania through protracted revolutionary struggle. he said: "on the occasion of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, we express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal romanian people for the support they have given the chinese people in their revolutionary struggles in the past and pledge our resolute support for the romanian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and hegemonism. we are convinced that the fraternal friendship and militant unity between us are bound to be consolidated and developed continuously on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

attending the reception were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lay Wreath at Monument of Heroes in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 22, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation laid a wreath at the "monument of heroes fighting for the freedom of the people, the motherland and for socialism" here this afternoon.

leader of the delegation is li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; the deputy leaders are keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

accompanying the chinese delegation were paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-premier of the government, and representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Romanian Grand National Assembly Holds Special National Day Celebration Session

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 23, 1974)

the grand national assembly of romania held a special session in the "republic palace" hall here yesterday afternoon to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

romanian party and government leaders nicolae ceausescu, emil bodnaras and manea manescu attended the session. the session was also attended by members and alternate members of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, members of the romanian state council and government, members of the r.c.p. central committee, leading members of national organs and social organizations, representatives of workers and peasants, as well as scientific and cultural workers.

also present were veteran members of the romanian communist party, veterans of the workers' movement, generals and officers of armed forces as well as members of patriotic detachments who took part in the national anti-fascist armed uprising of august 23, 1944.

the session was also attended by the chinese party and government delegation with li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state

council, as leader and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, as deputy leaders. also present were huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference, a chinese workers' delegation, a delegation of the china-romania friendship association and a delegation of china's "people's daily".

it was also attended by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, princess monique sihanouk; the korean party and government delegation led by kim yong ju, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council; the party and government delegation of viet nam led by ha ke tan, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; delegations of other countries coming to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of romania's liberation; delegations to the u.n. world population conference and diplomatic envoys to romania.

the session was presided over by nicolae giosan, chairman of the grand national assembly.

nicolae ceausescu delivered a speech at the session.

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and the government, ceausescu first of all extended warm festive greetings to the entire romanian people and a cordial welcome to the foreign guests attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

he said, "in their long history the romanian people were subjected to foreign domination and waged countless strenuous struggles for freedom and independence and for independent economic and social development."

"the success of the historic act of august 23 ushered in a new era in the history of the romanian people -- an era of profound democratic and revolutionary transformations, of attaining full national independence and state sovereignty and of building a new life," he said.

"in the 30 years since the victory of the national armed uprising against fascism and hitler, our people have achieved brilliant successes in building a new life. uprooted the bourgeois and landlord system, realized socialist revolution and made a tremendous progress in the cause of socialist construction," he stated.

he said that romania's industrial output value today is 30 times that of 30 years ago. a rapid and vigorous development has been attained in modern branches of industry such as machine-building, electronic and whole-set equipment

manufacturing. in the old society romania could produce only 280,000 tons of steel annually but is able to turn out more than 9 million tons this year. in agriculture, the output of agricultural produce and animal products by state farms and cooperatives has substantially increased and the output of grain today is nearly double that in 1938.

on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the motherland and greeting the party's 11th congress, ceausescu noted, the party organizations of many counties and working people in numerous industrial, agricultural, transportation and other economic departments have reported on their fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned targets and their pledges for the overfulfillment of plans. during the first three years of the five-year plan industrial production was increased by 12.7 per cent per year, a level higher than the target set at the 10th congress and the stipulation in the five-year plan. at present conditions are being created to fulfill better and ahead of schedule the five-year plan.

"there were assertions that romania was decreed by fate to be a purely agricultural country, and the communists, the working class and the people of our country have laid bare these lies and proved that a people, once grasping their destiny in their own hands, are capable of building an advanced economy with a powerful industry in a short historical period," he stressed.

speaking on the present situation and romania's foreign policy ceausescu said: "the developing countries are playing a bigger and bigger role in the international arena. they demand an independent development of their own economy and society, are working more and more resolutely to recover their national wealth and are firmly opposed to the hegemonic policy of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

he said that romania has now established diplomatic relations with more than 120 countries. in their long history the romanian people have never had so many friends as today.

"as the basis of our foreign relations we hold firmly to the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and mutual benefit, non-use of force and armed threats among nations. we shall advocate these principles in the politics of the whole of contemporary world and strive to make them solid criteria for peaceful coexistence among all states with different social systems," he declared.

he said: "it is imperative to exert more efforts to establish on just principles the relations between the developed and developing countries, to ensure an appropriate and rational proportion between prices of raw materials and industrial products and unrestricted introduction of modern technology and scientific and technical achievements of the present day in order to achieve more rapid development in the underdeveloped countries."

"the solving of the great and complex problems of the world today calls for the active participation in the international life of all states, irrespective of their size. the serious problems mankind is concerned with can be solved only with the active participation of every state -- big, small or medium-sized.", he stressed.

after the session, bucharest artistes performed a programme of items reflecting the history of the romanian people's struggle against foreign oppression and for independence and freedom, and of the successes in socialist construction in the past thirty years since liberation.

Grand Banquet Held in Bucharest to Celebrate 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 23, 1974)

a grand banquet, given by the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and the government, warmly celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, was held in the "palace of sports and culture" here this evening.

romanian party and government leaders nicolae ceausescu, elena ceausescu, emil bodnaras and manea manescu attended the banquet.

also attending the banquet were members and alternate members of the executive committee, and secretaries, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, members of the state council and government, deputies to the grand national assembly, members of the r.c.p. central committee, generals of armed forces; veteran members of the r.c.p., veterans of the workers' movement, and officers and members of the patriotic detachments who participated in the national anti-fascist uprising of august 23, 1944; leading members of national organs and social organizations, representatives of workers and peasants, as well as scientific and cultural workers.

the banquet was attended by the chinese party and government delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as leader, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, as deputy leaders. also present were huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference, a chinese workers' delegation, a delegation of the china-romania friendship association and a delegation of china's "people's daily".

it was also attended by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, princess monique sihanouk; the korean party and government delegation led by kim yong ju, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council; the party and government delegation of viet nam led by ha ke tan, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; delegations and guests of many countries here to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of romania's liberation; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to romania.

bucharest artistes sang romanian songs at the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and festive atmosphere.

Jen-min Jih-pao Acclaims Performances by Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

an article and a reportage praising the performances of the visiting maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania appeared in the "people's daily" yesterday and today.

hung yi-ta's article says: "with great pleasure, we enjoyed the superb performances by the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania while celebrating the brilliant festival of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. the emissaries of art from the northwestern part of romania have brought us not only excellent folk art but also the profound friendship of the fraternal romanian people and artists for the people and artists of china.

the article points out that the items presented by the ensemble portray the romanian people's warm love for their motherland and labour, praise their strength, wisdom and enthusiasm in building socialism and convey their joy after work. the "miners' dance", for example, is a new type of dance in praise of the miners, and a suite dance describes the enthusiasm and strength of the farm workers in the northwestern part of romania.

the romanian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition, the article continues. defying brute force and daring to resist foreign aggression, they have consistently upheld their national independence and dignity. the song "gheorghe joins the army" impresses us with the patriotism of the romanian people, the article says.

it praises the songs and dances presented by the ensemble for their distinctive national characteristic and bright and vivacious style. the romanian folk dancers depict the people's joyful life with virtuosity and a variety of uniform and precise formations.

the article cites the item "song to the friendly chinese people" presented by the entire ensemble as an example showing the romanian artistes' deep fraternal friendship for the chinese people. they have instilled their sincere feelings in this song and dance item, the article states.

the reportage by the "people's daily" correspondent describes how the romanian artistes, during their stay in peking, visited the china-romania friendship people's commune and had a happy get-together with the commune members. it was a vivid reflection of the profound revolutionary friendship fostered by the people of china and romania in their common struggle, the reportage says.

Romanian Ensemble Leaves Peking for Shanghai, Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania headed by uglar francisc left here for shanghai and nanking by train this morning after its performance tour of peking.

seeing the ensemble off at the railway station were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and dumitru mocioiu, third secretary of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Serious Fluidity of Manpower in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

the all-round restoration to capitalism at home by the soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned the soviet working people into wage-labourers who earn a living by selling their labour. the broad masses of workers and peasants are leading restless life because manpower is on a constant flow.

under the "new economic system" of soviet revisionism, leading members of all enterprises can hire, fire and punish workers and fix wage scales. in order to seek huge profits, they are allowed to dismiss workers in large numbers at any time and absorb in labour force when they need. therefore workers are not assured of fixed jobs and a large number of them float from place to place.

according to the latest figures published by the soviet magazine "planned economy", floating workers in the soviet industrial branches (not including the figures of the building industry, transport and communications) accounted for 19.8 per cent of the total in 1972, 30.7 per cent in the food industry, 28.7 per cent in the meat and milk processing industry, 26.3 per cent in the building-material industry and 24.2 per cent in timber industry. a report disclosed that the percentage is even higher in some areas: half of the total workers and functionaries of the enterprises in dushanbe, capital of the tajik republic, changed working places in 1972; the building and assembly departments in the azerbaijan republic hired 47,928 workers last year while 48,696 people left in the same period, the latter being 700 more than the former; floating workers are one fourth of the total in the georgian republic, and one third in tibilis, capital of that republic, and half in the abkhaz autonomous republic.

the soviet magazine "smena" disclosed that in the past few years there were 10 million floating labourers in the soviet manufacturing and building industries every year. an average labourer wastes 23 days when he moves from one place to another. this means that one million people are off or out of work every year. the industrial branches lost about 4,000 million rubles' worth of products in 1972 alone, according to "planned economy".

the widening gap between town and country in the soviet union has changed labour force into a commodity and drawn a large rural population into cities. according to the watered-down figures recently published by the soviet magazine "journalist", 16.4 million rural population flew into cities in the period from 1959 to 1970, an average of 1.5 million each year. the outflow of rural population has become

increasingly serious in recent years with 2 million every year.

it was reported that every year from 1960 to 1971, 10 per cent of soviet tractor and combine drivers quitted collective farms and that 20 per cent of such drivers quitted state farms. in the last two years, some 3 million new operators of farm machines were trained in the soviet union, but some 2.5 million of them left the fields in a short period of time. as the soviet revisionist leading clique admitted, "a serious problem arose owing to the influx of rural population into cities", "abled collective farm members are becoming aged", "the average age of those working in the fields in some places is 50" and "about two thirds of inappropriate labour in production is assumed by women."

it was reported that floating soviet workers are divided in two categories. one category involves workers "fired" at will by industrial enterprises, many of them were often labelled on various kinds of fabricated charges. another involves workers who allegedly "left their posts voluntarily". according to a survey made by the soviet central board of statistics in 1,105 industrial enterprises in 1973, 83.4 per cent of those workers who allegedly "left their posts voluntarily" did so because of discontent with their working conditions, low wages and shortage of dwelling houses. as a matter of fact, these workers left the factories only because they could not put up with the oppression and exploitation by the bureaucrat-capitalists. in the final analysis same is the reason for the peasants' outflow from their homeland. they had to leave their home to eke out a living in the cities or other places. all the cases mentioned above have shown that soviet workers and peasants have been reduced to purely hired labourers and the labour force in the soviet union has become a kind of commodity.

to oppose the soviet revisionists' oppression and exploitation, the soviet workers and peasants often resort to strike, absentee and go-slow as a means of struggle. it was reported that 66 per cent of all workers in many units under the ministry of agriculture in the moldavian republic were absentees at certain time in 1973 and that the absentee rate in dniepropetrovsk of the ukraine was always kept at 20 to 30 per cent in 1973.

the magazine "planned economy" revealed that, owing to absentee and go-slow, the soviet industry as a whole lost 59 million working days in 1972, or bigger than the total working day loss resulting from workers' strikes in the united states and britain, which amounted to 26 million and 23.9 million working days respectively. according to a report of the u.s. journal "newsweek" quoting a soviet "economist", as a result of the soviet workers' absentee and go-slow, "the u.s.s.r. lost no less than 18 billion u.s. dollars in a year". the working enthusiasm of the peasants is still lower. the newspaper "zarya vostoka" reported that in the kolkhozes in some regions of georgia, averagely

30.4 per cent of the members capable to work often don't take part in collective labour. the attendance rate of many kolkhoz members do not meet the minimum requirement.

the floating, absentee and go-slow of the broad masses of the soviet workers and peasants have dealt a heavy blow to the soviet revisionists politically and caused them very serious economic losses, which have made the soviet revisionist clique uneasy. in view of this, the soviet revisionists have been further strengthening fascist dictatorship: setting up "legal sections" in factories, resorting more and more to the so-called "comradely courts" and "discipline committees" to "try" those who "violate labour discipline", holding up wage and bonuses, depriving the workers of their right to welfare, and even dismissing and expelling them. but, where there is oppression, there is opposition and struggle. the soviet revisionist clique's high-handed policy will inevitably arouse fiercer resistance and struggle of the working people.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Keng Piao Calls on Leader of Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 23, 1974)

keng piao, deputy leader of the chinese party and government delegation taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, member of the central committee of communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, called on ha ke tan, leader of the vietnamese party and government delegation and alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion was liu ke-ming, member of the chinese party and government delegation.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

South Vietnamese People's Delegation Leaves
Kunming for Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 24, 1974)

the people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, left kunming for kweilin of kwangsi by train today after a visit here. it is being accompanied by kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and cao duc minh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned in yunnan province and kunming municipality including hsu hsueh-hui, chu kang, pan shuo-tuan, wang jen-kung and shen jo-ku.

present were consul-general ho thang and consul vo van anh of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming.

the delegation arrived in kunming on the afternoon of august 22. the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet and sponsored a soiree to warmly welcome the delegation when it was in kunming.

the delegation visited the yunnan industrial and communications exhibition and the kunming machine tools plant and were warmly welcomed by the staff members and workers. delegation leader thich thien hao warmly praised yunnan province for the development of the industrial production.
on behalf of the delegation, he presented souvenirs to the workers of the kunming machine tools plant. workers of the plant expressed their determination to redouble their efforts to grasp revolution and promote production and support the just cause of the people of south viet nam with concrete actions.

during their stay here, the members of the delegation visited the former residence in kunming of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh in the company of standing committee member of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee chu kang.

the delegation toured the west hills, famous scenic spot near kunming, and stone forest in lunan county.

Army Football Teams of Vietnam and China Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

the football team of the viet nam people's army played a friendly match with the "august 1" team of the chinese people's liberation army in the workers' stadium here this evening to a rousing welcome from more than 80,000 people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; li ta, deputy chief of general staff, and wei po-ting, deputy director of the general political department, of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and chuang tse-tung, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, watched the match and met leader of the guest team nguyen huu tai and the footballers and coaches of the two countries.

present on the occasion were wang ti-kang, chai ming-wu, shih hsia and yin tso-chen, leading members of departments concerned, as well as ambassador nguyen trong vinh and military attache le thao of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

the peking workers' stadium this evening was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china. when the vietnamese and chinese footballers marched hand in hand into the pitch, the capacity crowd burst into a prolonged applause to show warm welcome to the heroic vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the footballers of the guest team have developed good skills with high speed. taking advantage of its clever tactical combination, the guest team mounted repeated attacks with three forwards weaving through the chinese defence time and again. though showing initiative, the chinese army team failed to dent the close defence of the guest team and scored only one goal in the first half which ended four to one in favor of the guest team. in the second half, the host team intensified attacks on both wings and attempted many bold shots which were either wide of the mark or cleared by the vietnamese backs. the match ended with the same half-time score.

the vietnamese football team arrived in peking after visiting kwangchow and shenyang.

7th ASIAN GAMES

Profile of Chinese Sports Contingent to 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1974)

as envoys of friendship, a big chinese sports contingent to the 7th asian games is now in tehran, iran, venue of the grand gathering of asian sports circles.

the 269-strong contingent is the biggest ever sent abroad since the nation-wide liberation in 1949. it comprises 182 men and 87 women athletes of different nationalities in the country. among them are workers, people's commune members, people's liberation armymen, educated youth who have settled in the rural areas, students, teachers and cadres, all emerging in mass sports activities and chosen through recent national selective trials and contests.

the contingent sent to tehran shows china's vigorous development in physical culture and sports under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

repudiating the revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao, chinese sportsmen have undergone a tremendous change in their mental outlook during the cultural revolution, especially in the current mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

sportsmen in new china enjoy every opportunity to improve their performance. a growing number of promising athletes have come to the fore on the national scene.

on the athletic list is ni chih-chin, a peking physical culture teacher, who beat the listed world record in men's high jump by clearing 2.29 m. in changsha, central china, in 1970. other athletic aces include yu wei-li, a chengtu physical culture and sports institute research student, who clocked 10.2 sec. in men's 100 m. dash at a national athletic tournament held in changsha last october. tsai chang-hsi, a teacher from the coastal province of fukien, vaulted 5.01 m. earlier this year, bettering the previous asian best by 0.11 metres. 26-year-old chang pao from the north china industrial city of tientsin threw the javelin 78.19 m. at a friendly athletic meet in mexico city last may.

south china worker chen man-lin of bantam weight class, younger brother of chen ching-kai who broke the world record on nine occasions, jerked 141.5 kg. on october 17, 1973, in lienyunkang, east china, at a national tournament.

among the well-known figures on the table tennis team are hsi en-ting and hu yu-lan, defending world men's and women's singles champions. also included is li chen-shih who made his national debut only last year and first international appearance at the second asian table tennis championships

this year. the 25-year-old boy from shanghai is china's 1973 national men's singles champion. learning modestly from veteran players, he has improved his skill in coping with the heavily spun loop drives and developed his all-out attacking style of play close to the table. huang hsi-ping, a shanghai primary school teacher, captured the national women's singles title after defeating many first class players of rich international experience.

li ya-min, a 19-year-old girl from the people's liberation army, scored in may this year 554 points out of a possible 600 in the women's small-bore standard pistol event at a distance of 25 metres, an effort that equalled the listed world record set by j. trim of australia in phoenix, arizona, u.s.a. in 1970.

on the contingent are also two taiwan-born athletes, tseng po-hsiung, a table tennis player, and huang wu-hsiung, a sharpshooter. their representation shows the flesh-and-blood bonds between the people of taiwan province and the people on the mainland. keweili of the olunchun nationality, one of china's smallest minorities in northeast china's khingan mountain ranges, is on the shooting team. 98 kg.-heavy payin kechike, a foundry worker of the mongolian nationality from sinkiang, northwest china, is going to compete in the light heavy weight class of greco-roman wrestling.

figuring in the badminton team are chen yu-niang, china's many times women's singles champion, ho chia-chang and tang hsien-hu, china's 1973 national men's singles champion and runner-up and many times international campaigners.

young aspirants dominate the swimming and gymnastic teams. 14-year-old girl hsin kuei-chiu, a northeast china middle school student, who began training in gymnastics just three years ago, placed second in the balance team and free exercise and third in the women's all-round competition last year. 20-year-old tsao han-min, a peasant swimmer from tungkuan, a sunny county in south china crisscrossed by rivers, learned swimming at the age of seven and began training at a sparetime sports school in 1966. he clocked 4 m. 27.2 sec. in men's 400 m. freestyle at a national contest this year.

china's long-distance runner ma hsueh-chung from a former poor peasant family in loess highlands, northwest china, put strict demands on himself and went through training rigors, sometimes beyond what the coach had prescribed. after two years of training he was timed in 14 m. 46.8 sec. in men's 5,000 m. race at this year's spring athletic meet. ma hsueh-chung is only one of the chinese athletes who have trained hard to do credit to their socialist motherland.

in the short span of several months before they left for the asian games, chinese sportsmen underwent hard training while further criticising remnant influences of the revisionist line in sports. their standards have been raised to a higher level. table tennis players took part in physical labour in factories where they received political and ideological re-education from the working class.

a motto of these sportsmen is "friendship first, competition second". they are all very glad to be in tehran to recall friendship and make new friends with athletes from other asian countries and regions. sharpshooter chi ke-fa, a worker from northwest china, said: "i'm very glad to compete at the asian games because it provides an opportunity to promote friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of various asian countries and regions."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 6, 1974 No. 5690

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

The Confucian School and the Legalist School of Early Ch'in Are Fundamentally Antagonistic in Thought

by

Yang Jung-kuo (杨荣国)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Aug. 24, 1974)

The Legalist school and the Confucian school have always been two antagonistic schools in Chinese history. Those viewpoints holding that the Legalist school originates from and is a successor to the Confucian school are preposterous. An exposition on this question to clarify the class essence of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is of great practical significance to deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and of the reactionary thought that honors Confucianism and opposes Legalism and to the proper grasping of class struggle in the ideological sphere.

(I)

The period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States was a period of transformation from the slavery system to the feudal system. During this period there appeared the Confucian school and the Legalist school. The Confucian school was a reactionary school that stubbornly upheld and vainly attempted to restore the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy. On the contrary, the Legalist school was a progressive school that represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class at that time. The viewpoints of these two schools of thought have always been antagonistic. Teng Hsi who was born earlier than Confucius and Shao Cheng Mao who taught at the same time with Confucius were the early Legalists. Since Confucius was the founding father of the Confucian school, this shows that the Legalist school of thought appeared not after but a bit earlier than the Confucian school.

Teng Hsi was a contemporary of Tzu Ch'an of the Cheng State. He "wanted to change the old system cast by Cheng, and without the order of the sovereign he privately coined a criminal code." He also wrote this code on "bamboo slips" and called it the "bamboo criminal code." In the year 501 B.C., he was murdered by Szu Ch'uan who was a diehard in power in the State of Cheng ("9th Year of Duke Ting" in Tso Chuan as annotated by Tu Yü).

When Tzu Ch'an was in power in the Cheng State, a criminal code had been cast in the year 536 B.C. Although some initial reforms had been carried out in the Cheng State at that time, they were far from adequate. Furthermore, Tzu Ch'an was basically still a slave-owning aristocrat. Although he claimed that the criminal code was cast for "the salvation of the world," actually this was done with great reluctance under the force of circumstances. Consequently, Teng Hsi coined the "bamboo criminal code" "out of the desire to change the old system cast by Cheng" so as to reform further Tzu Ch'an's criminal code. When Tzu Ch'an was in power, Teng Hsi "often found fault with Tzu Ch'an's government" ("Li Ming P'ien" in Assorted Philosophers). At the time, because Teng Hsi called on the enslaved people to rise and fight and not to resign to the lot of the subdued, the people therefore loved and respected him, and they learned how to fight from him. There were "numerous" people "learning litigation." He "took what was wrong as right and what was right as wrong." This means that he affirmed what the slave-owner class considered as wrong, and negated what the slave-owner class considered as right, thus "bringing great disorder to the Cheng State"--great disorder in slave society ("Li Wei P'ien" in Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü). It can be seen from this that Teng Hsi had violently pounded against the rule of the slavery system in the Cheng State.

Actually, when the Cheng State was in the course of casting the criminal code, Shu Hsiang, a conservative element of the Tsin State had voiced his opposition principally out of the fear that once the text of the criminal code was promulgated, the slaves and the people as the ruled would wage struggle against the aristocracy in accordance with the criminal code ("Disputes will arise when knowledge is brought to the people"). But Teng Hsi cast far behind the criminal code of the Cheng State and "coined another set of bamboo criminal code" ("Justice" in Tso Chuan). As a consequence, the people became more radical in the practice of "litigation" and "there was great disorder in the Cheng State with the people becoming very noisy" ("Li Wei P'ien" in Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü).

Szu Ch'uan who was in power mortally feared and bitterly hated this, and he ruthlessly murdered Teng Hsi. However, because the time had changed, the rise of the newly emerging force became an irresistible trend of historical development. Therefore, despite the murder of Teng Hsi, Szu Ch'uan had no way to change the influence of his bamboo criminal code in society. As was the case that took place later, although Shang Yang was murdered, the restoration forces of the slave owners in the Ch'in State had no way to prevent the continued implementation of Shang Yang's law. Although the role of Teng Hsi in history could not be compared with that of Shang Yang, yet because he was the founder of the rule of law, dared to join the masses

in waging an uncompromising struggle against the aristocracy in power in the Cheng State and finally laid down his life for the cause, his bamboo criminal code was finally adopted in the Cheng State. Therefore, Teng Hsi was one of the early representative figures of the Legalist school that represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class.

Teng Hsi's thought was manifested by his "not following the example of ancient kings and not affirming propriety and righteousness"--his opposition to following the example of King T'ang of Shang, King Wen and King Wu of Chou, and the leading slave-owner class, and his opposition to the "rule of propriety" in the service of the rule of the slavery system" ("Denouncing the Twelve Philosophers" in Works of Philosopher Hsün). On the contrary, the Confucian school vigorously advocated "following the example of ancient kings," such as "following the example of Yao and Shun and adopting the charter of King Wen and King Wu" ("Records of Miscellaneous Writings" in History of Han). The Confucian scholars, in essence vainly attempted to turn back the wheel of history. They advocated "practicing mercy through benevolence, taking righteousness as the principle and guiding action with propriety" ("The World" in Works of Philosopher Chuang). They also wanted to uphold the "rule of propriety," "the virtuous government" and "the benevolent government" of the dictatorship of the slave-owning aristocracy for hoodwinking the people. Teng Hsi completely negated such things, thus showing that his thought was basically antagonistic to that of Confucius.

"Teng Hsi was fond of criminal law" (quoted from Liu Hsiang's "Records of Philosopher Teng Hsi" by Yang Ching in notes to "Pu Kou" in Works of Philosopher Hsün). This also started the ideological tradition of the Legalists of early Ch'in afterward. For example, Yang Shun said, "Shang Yang and Han Fei were in agreement over criminal law." He also said, "Shang Yang and Han Fei meant to say that all offices with different duties should carry out the criminal law according to their titles and responsibilities and establish their prestige with law" ("Preface to Works of Philosopher Teng Hsi"). Szu-ma Ch'ien also said that Han Fei "was fond of criminology" ("Collected Biographies of Lao Tzu and Han Fei" in Records of the Historian). Shang Yang and Han Fei were well-known representative figures of the Legalist school and were true disciples to the thought of Teng Hsi. This was a common characteristic of the Legalist thought in early Ch'in.

The "bamboo criminal code" written by Teng Hsi is not available now, and the presently available "Works of Philosopher Teng Hsi" was listed under the Legalist school when the Ching people compiled the "Complete Collection of Chinese Books Consisting of Four Major Categories." Although the compilers pointed out that in this book "the paragraphs of the text are not arranged in sequence and appear to be put together," they also acknowledged that what the book said "such as the heaven is not kind to people, the sovereign is not kind to the people, the father is not kind to his sons, the elder brother is not kind to the younger ones, influence is the sovereign's sedan-chair, and prestige is the sovereign's prod, agrees in purport with Shen and Han" ("General Catalogue of the Complete Collection of Chinese Books Consisting of Four Categories"), or belonged to the Legalist thought.

Besides Teng Hsi, Shao Cheng Mao was also a Legalist and a contemporary of Confucius. Like Confucius, he also taught his disciples, but what he taught were reformist ideas which were antagonistic to the reactionary ideas of Confucius'. On a number of occasions, the disciples of the Confucian school went over to take lessons from Shao Cheng Mao, and almost all of them left ("thrice full and thrice empty"). This enraged Confucius the more. When Confucius became the Minister of Crimes and Acting Prime Minister in the Lu State, he had Shao Cheng Mao killed. This was the struggle between the two lines.

Why did Confucius kill Shao Cheng Mao? He brought five charges against Shao Cheng Mao ("He is intelligent but sinister, he acts perversely but with determination, he is hypocritical but eloquent, he has a repulsive but broad memory, and he agrees with and glosses what is wrong"--see "Yu Tso" in Works of Philosopher Hsün for original text). Summing up, this was nothing more than that Shao Cheng Mao advocated the "rule of law" and opposed the "rule of propriety; advocated social reform and opposed the corrupt slavery system. Taking the opposite course, Confucius wildly called for upholding the "benevolence" and "propriety" of the rule of the slave owners in a vain attempt to lead history backward. The ideological struggle between Confucius and Shao Cheng Mao showed precisely the antagonism of the Confucian school and the Legalist school. This reflected the life-and-death struggle between the slave-owner class and the landlord class and between the two political lines at that time. Therefore, Confucius vituperated Shao Cheng Mao as the "ferocious and cruel chief of the mean people" that "ought to be killed" ("Yu Tso" in Works of Philosopher Hsün), and he would not feel happy until the latter was put to death.

What is worthy of note is that philosopher Hsün also remarked in the chapter "Denouncing the Twleve Philosophers" that "he acted perversely but with determination, covered up what was wrong and regarded it as good, shone as a villain, and spoke eloquently but perversely--all these being major taboos in ancient time." He did not refer to Shao Cheng Mao here, but the contents of the four points given basically resembled the charges brought by Confucius against Shao Cheng Mao. Philosopher Hsün said that these were "major taboos in ancient time." It could be seen that to the rule of the slavery system, they were seditious ideas. Following the decline of the slave society, these ideas or the so-called "corrupt speeches and oppressive deeds" against the corrupt slavery system ("Teng Wen Kung Part II" in Works of Mencius) finally became the irresistible trend of historical development. This was not the question of Shao Cheng Mao as an individual but reflected the violent ideological struggle between the two classes found in society since the period of Spring and Autumn Annals.

Therefore, when we use the class viewpoint to analyze things, Teng Hsi and Shao Cheng Mao were the Legalist figures representing the interests of the newly emerging landlord class at the time, and their thoughts were at all times antagonistic to the thought of Confucius.

(II)

After Teng Hsi and Shao Cheng Mao, there were in the early stage of the period of Warring States Wu Ch'i, Li K'uei and other Legalists. Their

thoughts were also fundamentally antagonistic to the Confucian school of thought.

According to Szu-ma Ch'ien's records, it was said that Wu Ch'i "was once a pupil of philosopher Tseng" ("Collected Biographies of Master Sun and Wu Ch'i" in Records of the Historian), but it could not be said that because of this his thought came from the Confucian school. This was because when Wu Ch'i was Tseng Ts'an's student, he did not go home to attend the funeral of his mother. "Philosopher Tseng therefore despised him and severed relations with him" (Ibid).

We know that Tseng Ts'an was a student of Confucius known for his filial piety. When Szu-ma Ch'ien discussed Tseng Ts'an, he also said that "Confucius thought that he thoroughly understood filial piety" ("Collected Biographies of the Disciples of Confucius" in Records of the Historian). "Filial piety" was one of the basic dogmas of the Confucian school under Confucius and was also an important moral criterion advocated by the slave-owning aristocracy at the time. Tseng Ts'an broke with Wu Ch'i because he thought that the latter was unfilial to his mother. Didn't this serve precisely to show that Wu Ch'i's thought was diametrically opposite to that of the Confucian school?

As recorded in the Records of the Historian, after Wu Ch'i left Tseng Ts'an, he served at different times as an official in the states of Lu and Wei. Later he went to the Ch'u State to carry out political reforms through "clarifying the laws and examining orders." His principal reform measures were to abolish the "hereditary ranks and emoluments" of the slavery system, to recover all the ranks and emoluments that had been granted by the state to the slave-owning aristocrats for more than three generations, and to force some slave-owning aristocrats to leave their hereditary territories for outlying areas to reclaim wasteland. This gave tit for tat to the Confucian school which advocated "returning to propriety," talked in terms of "drawing close to relatives" and called for upholding the system of hereditary ranks and emoluments of the slave-owning aristocracy. Therefore, "all the aristocrats of Ch'u wanted to rise and destroy Wu Ch'i." This showed precisely that he took the Legalist stand of the newly emerging landlord class. Szu-ma Ch'ien finally remarked: "Wu Ch'i counseled Marquis Wu that the situation was not as good as virtue, but when this was put into application in Ch'u, his cruelty and lack of benevolence led him to destruction." ("Collected Biographies of Master Sun and Wu Ch'i" in Records of the Historian) Later, those who honored Confucianism and opposed Legalism used the terms of "cruelty" and "lack of benevolence" to vituperate the Legalists. It also served to demonstrate here that from theory to practice Wu Ch'i firmly adhered to the Legalist viewpoint and finally laid down his life.

In the early years of the period of Warring States, Li K'uei "served as Prime Minister under Duke Wen of Wei and made the state wealthy and powerful" ("Records of Art and Literature" in History of Han). He was also an important figure among the early Legalists. Pan Ku also referred to one Li K'o and said that he was "a disciple of Tzu Hsia and the Prime Minister of Duke Wen of Wei" (Ibid). Because "the words K'uei

and K'o were interchangeable in ancient books" (Ts'ui Shih's "Investigating the Source of the Records of the Historian"), it was therefore held by most people that they were one and the same person.

Even though Li K'uei was Li K'o, this also cannot show that his thought came from the Confucian school. For example, his policy of "tapping soil fertility to the maximum" ("Collected Biographies of Mencius and Hsün Ch'ing" in Records of the Historian) for the development of agricultural production was in agreement with the physiocracy of the later Legalists Shang Yang and Han Fei who called for "exerting oneself to one's own calling" ("Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in Records of the Historian), "urgent promotion of farming and weaving" ("Chi Chieh" in Records of the Historian) and "tending to one's own calling" ("Five Pests" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei). However, the Confucian scholar Mencius looked upon the policy of "taking in grassy commons and imposing the cultivation of the ground on the people" ("Li Lou Part I" in Works of Mencius) or reclaiming wasteland for cultivation by the people also as a crime that called for punishment. This precisely showed that Li K'uei was antagonistic to the Confucian school of thinking.

In conformity with the situation in society at the time, Li K'uei attached importance to the development of small peasant economy. He reformed the mode of exploitation of the slavery system, pushed the feudal taxation system, and stipulated that the small peasants should hand over one-tenth of their crops to the state as taxes. This kind of tax reform was also vigorously opposed by the Confucian school since Confucius.

Apart from this, it was also mentioned in the "Records of Criminal Law" in the History of Tsin that "the law originated from Li K'uei who formulated the state law and wrote the Book of Law." Li K'uei's Six Laws formed the first volume of feudal written law one step ahead of Teng Hsi's "bamboo criminal code." Besides inheriting the tradition of the pioneers in striking blows at the legality of the slave-owner class with the reformist spirit, it paid special attention to establishing the legality of the landlord class, and played a great role in suppressing the restoration activities of the slave-owning aristocracy. We know that the Confucian school wanted to uphold the so-called "rule of propriety" of the slave-owner class. Therefore, Confucius was infuriated by the casting of the criminal tripod in the Tsin State. The Book of Law written by Li K'uei would not of course have anything to do with the inheritance of the ideological viewpoints of the Confucian school.

The Book of Law written by Li K'uei was later "used by Lord Shang when he served as Prime Minister in Ch'in" ("Records of Criminal Law" in History of Tsin). This showed that Shang Yang inherited the Legalist traditions of Teng Hsi and Li K'uei to implement his legal reforms. When Shang Yang debated with Kan Lung, Tu Chih and other conservative elements in front of Duke Hsiao of Ch'in on whether it was necessary to implement legal reforms, he pointed out that "there is more than one way to administer the government, and in order to benefit the nation, the old ways should not be followed." He was of the opinion that "those who oppose the ancient ways should not be denounced and those who conform to propriety should not be praised" ("Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in

Records of the Historian). This also gave tit for tat to the viewpoint of Confucius and the Confucian school who "belived in and loved the ancients" and advocated "returning to propriety."

After Shang Yang, Han Fei and Li Szu were the important figures of the Legalist school. Han Fei "and Li Szu both learned from Hsün Ch'ing" ("Collected Biographies of Lao Tzu and Han Fei" in Records of the Historian). When the school was taken into consideration, although philosopher Hsün was nominally a Confucian scholar, his way of thinking had made him a renegade to the Confucian school. He condemned "the crimes of Tzu Szu and Mencius" and rebuked Tzu Chang, Tzu Hsia and Tzu Yu as "despicable Confucian scholars" ("Denouncing the Twelve Philosophers" in Works of Philosopher Hsün). This showed that he had ideologically switched over to the Legalist stand of the newly emerging landlord class. He therefore interpreted "propriety" with the spirit of the "rule of law," and what he called "propriety" was also "law." In examining the thought of philosopher Hsün, we should not start from the school he was under but should use the class analysis method to reveal that he essentially belonged to the Legalist school.

Compared with philosopher Hsün, Han Fei made an even more thorough criticism of the virtue of the slave-owner class publicized by the Confucian school. In the chapter "Practical Learning" he clearly put forward that "those who govern" should "practice not virtue but law," thus negating the rule of virtue and taking the rule of law as the criterion. He also denounced the contemporary Confucian scholars for "not eulogizing the good government today" "but praising the legendary repute of ancient times and the successes of ancient kings." Such people who "clearly affirmed the ancient kings and Yao and Shun" were "either stupid or deceptive." In the chapter "Five Pests" Han Fei also vituperated the Confucian scholars who "praised the ways of ancient kings as benevolent and righteous," and "cast doubts over the contemporary laws to create suspicion in the mind of the sovereign" as "vermin in the country." He pointed out that "the Confucian scholars confused the law with their writings," thus impeding the implementation of the rule of law.

From the attitude adopted by Han Fei toward the Confucian school, the antagonism of the two schools of thought--Confucianism and Legalism--can be more clearly discerned. Han Fei outrightly denounced the Confucian school as "a learning for hoodwinking the masses and a course of action that runs diametrically opposite to the time." He also solemnly declared, "Ice and charcoal last longer when they are put in different containers, summer and winter do not come at the same time, and the miscellaneous and reactionary schools of learning are irreconcilable in government" ("Practical Learning"). The relationship between the Confucian and Legalist schools is in general as irreconcilable as that between ice and charcoal, and there can never be any room for compromise, much less any relationship of inheritance.

Li Szu used his practical deeds and words to oppose the reactionary nature of the Confucian school. He waged a face-to-face struggle against the restoration forces of the Confucian school at court. It was also due to Li Szu's recommendation that Ch'in Shih Huang "burned the books and

buried the Confucian scholars alive." His thought had nothing in common with and was at all times diametrically opposite to the Confucian school of thought.

In short, during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, the Legalist school and the Confucian school were two antagonistic schools. The two schools of thought "have their own special fields that do not borrow from each other, and there is a distinct line of demarcation between them" (Yang Shun's "Preface to Works of Philosopher Teng Hsi"). The struggle between them is either the east wind prevailing over the west wind or the west wind prevailing over the east wind, and there is no room for compromise. The relationship between the Legalist school and the Confucian school can only be explained with the class and class struggle viewpoint. Those who attempt to use the relationship of inheritance to describe the Legalist school as a successor to the Confucian school for the purpose of obliterating class struggle within the ideological sphere are entirely preposterous.

(III)

Since the Legalist school and the Confucian school are two antagonistic schools, how then were these two kinds of ideological viewpoints born? One point among the many important discoveries of Marx discussed by Engels has shown that "the ideas and thoughts of each historical period also can likewise be most simply explained with the economic conditions of life in this period and the social relations and political relations determined by these conditions" ("Karl Marx" in Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, pp. 122-123). Chairman Mao also points out, "A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." ("On New Democracy") This very clearly expounds a basic principle of Marxism that consciousness is determined by being.

Consequently, in order to investigate the birth of the Confucian and Legalist schools of thought, we cannot merely set our eyes on the past teacher-student relationship between certain persons, but should look upon them as the products of the era and class struggle. When expounding the great law of historical movement first discovered by Marx, Engels pointed out, "According to this law, all struggles in history, no matter whether they are carried out in the political, religious or philosophical sphere, or in any other ideological sphere, are actually only clear manifestations of the struggles of various classes in society to a greater and lesser degree" ("Preface" to the Third Edition of "Louis Bonaparte's 18th Day of the Foggy Month," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 602). The Confucian and Legalist schools of thought were the products of social changes at that time.

According to the Marxist viewpoint, in order to investigate the origin of the Confucian and Legalist schools of thought, it is necessary to make a historical and class analysis of the two schools of thought in conjunction with the social background of the time and the class struggle of the time in society, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "under the condition there are still classes, the number of classes dtermines the number of doctrines."

We know that the Confucian and Legalist schools of thought were born and formed in the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, which was a period of great changes in society in Chinese History. At that time the resistance and struggle of the slaves were constantly developing, and by the time of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, there was a large-scale slave uprising headed by Chih. They "ran wild in the empire and attacked the feudal princes" (this event was recorded by the "Collected Biographies of Po I" in the Records of the Historian and "Bandit Chih" in the Works of Philosopher Chuang), and dealt telling blows to the rule of the slave owners in various feudal states. Spurred by class struggle marked by the constant uprisings of slaves, the slave owners' clannish ownership of land based on "the division of land into nine squares" was daily crumbling. "Land could be traded" ("4th Year of Duke Hsiang" in Tso Chuan), and with land transactions daily on the increase, more and more land came under private ownership. In the process of transformation from clannish ownership to private ownership of land, changes in the mode of production arose. For example, there appeared the system of leasing land to peasants for cultivation ("Horse Riding" in Works of Philosopher Kuan). This tenant system with "land divided among peasants for farming" ("Wang Pa" in Works of Philosopher Hsün) was in conformity with the demand of the people at the time. Therefore, "with the means divided, the people were aware of virtuous government" and "with their share examined, the people exerted their utmost" ("Horse Riding" in Works of Philosopher Kuan). "Division of land quickened the pace of development, and nothing could be hidden" ("Shen Fen" in Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü). This showed that the people of the time were in support of the new tenant system. This change in mode of production was also a change in the relations of production, from the production relations of the slavery system to the production relations of the feudal system.

In the course these social reforms, the political power of the slave owners had also been daily on the decline since the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals. "There were 36 cases of regicide, 52 states were destroyed, and numerous feudal princes had to run away from their states" ("Preface by the Historian" in Records of the Historian). This precisely illustrated the situation. Some slave-owning aristocrats also had fallen, with some even "sinking to the station of government-employed laborers" ("3rd Year of Duke Chao" in Tso Chuan), thus becoming slaves. But the influence of the newly emerging landlord class rose with each passing day and had the support of the people. For example, as things stood in the Ch'i State, "the Duke abandoned the people and the latter went over to the House of Ch'en." In the Tsin State, "the government was in the hands of powerful families" and the Duchy had been cast aside by the people ("3rd Year of Duke Chao" in Tso Chuan). The struggle by the landlord class for power to supersede the slave-owner class had been placed on the agenda.

Therefore, during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, the struggle between the landlord class as the embodiment of the new relations of production and the slave-owner class on the decline had developed to become an antagonistic contradiction. At the time, "the center of the question was at all times the social and political domination of a social class" (Engels' "Karl Marx", Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, p. 121). This was the whole essence and content of the struggle between the landlord class and the slave-owner class.

Class struggle in society is necessarily reflected in the ideological sphere. Therefore the changes in society since the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals were necessarily reflected also in the thought of people at the time. For example, some people mentioned that "no state survives forever and no sovereign or minister can keep his place forever. This has always been true from time immemorial." They also used changes of natural phenomena such as "the transformation of high shores into valleys and of deep valleys into hills" for analogy and pointed out "those bearing the surnames of three queens are now commoners" ("32nd Year of Duke Chao" in Tso Chuan). There was nothing strange that the descendants of the aristocracy of ancient times should now become slaves.

By the time of the Warring States, there were even more radical changes in society. "There is no propriety for the sovereign and his ministers" and "there is no distinction between the higher and lower echelons" ("Records of Ch'i Part VI" in Records of the Warring States). Phenomena of this kind had become rather common. "Usage is at variance with the place and propriety is changed in conformity with things." "Law is formulated with an eye on the time and propriety is formulated as things stand." ("Records of Chao" in Records of the Warring States) There appeared everywhere calls for changes to conform with the time. A struggle between progress and regression, between changes and opposition to changes proved to be inevitable. This was independent of man's will. The triumph of the forces for progress and changes over the forces for regression and against changes had become the irresistible trend of historical development at the time.

Therefore, the "virtue," "benevolence and righteousness" of a transcendental nature which were formerly used to uphold the clannish slavery system were universally denounced at the time. On the one hand, the "morality and conduct" publicized by the slave-owner class were rebuked as "not for application throughout the empire," and the "teachings on kindness and love" as "not for application to all people" ("Records of Chao" in Records of the Warring States). This exposed the deceptive nature of "virtue," "benevolence and righteousness" and showed that these things were no longer in conformity with the changes in social realities at that time. However, these social changes required people not to look backward but to look forward. Therefore, on the other hand, the discussion of past "benevolence, righteouness and virtue" alone was rebuked as unable to meet the need of the time (Ibid). So-called "benevolence and righteousness" could only be "ways for self-defense" but "not means to get ahead" ("Records of Yen" in Records of the Warring States). This meant that the "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" publicized by the slave-owner class were of no advantage to people looking forward and were only for consolidating the clannish interests of the rulers, but not to be used as ideological weapons for attacking the decadent old forces. In one word, the reactionary nature of "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" was bared.

Therefore, by that time, the original laws and institutions and all traditional ideas of the slave society were no longer "strictly adhered to with care taken not to add or deduct anything from them." Instead, skepticism led to criticism, and the establishment of new institutions and a new ideological system was called for.

However, there was no plain sailing for social changes in any period. Although some people were aware that these phenomena had been "in existence since time immemorial," the stubborn reactionary classes were always unwilling to step down from the historical stage, and they always wanted to put up a last-ditch struggle, while the newly emerging class always wanted to supersede them. Therefore the two-line struggle between seizure of power and counter-seizure of power, between reform and counter-reform, became inevitable. The spokesmen and thinkers of the two classes were also bound to take the stand of defending the interests of their own classes and to carry out a tit-for-tat struggle in the ideological sphere.

The Confucian and Legalist schools were born precisely under these historial conditions during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States. Confucius was a thinker who stubbornly defended the slavery system, and the Tzu Szu-Mencius school, the heir to the Confucian school, also played this role. The birth of the Confucian school of thought precisely reflected the last-ditch struggle of the slave-owner class at that time. The thoughts of the Legalists, ranging from Teng Hsi and Shao Cheng Mao to Shang Yang and Han Fei were in conformity with the demand of the newly emerging landlord class for changes. They therefore "neither followed the example of ancient kings nor affirmed propriety and righteousness." They essentially did not acknowledge such stuff but wanted to create a new set of things to oppose conservatism and for advocating reforms. This also meant that they wanted to replace the slavery system with the feudal system.

*

How should we look at the struggle of the two schools of thought--Confucianism and Legalism--in the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States? Should we talk nonsense like Ch'en Tu-hsiu, chieftain of the opportunist line, and say that the Legalist school "is actually a branch of the Confucian school" or use the Marxist viewpoint to analyze the antagonism of the two schools of thought from its class essence? This is not an ordinary academic debate but a serious political struggle. Ch'en Tu-hsiu and his ilk vainly attempted to obliterate the antagonism between the Confucian school and the Legalist school for the vital purpose of negating class contradiction and the existence of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in society. They confused the dividing line between revolution and counter-revolution and obliterated the distinction between the new and old systems in society for the purpose of creating a theoretical basis for their betrayal of the proletarian revolution, implementation of the opportunist line, and capitulation to imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries.

On the other hand, there are also some people who are unable to make a deep-going and effective criticism of the reactionary thought of Confucius because they have not clarified in understanding the antagonism between the Confucian and Legalist schools of thought which reflects class struggle in society at that time. The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was a tit-for-tat two-line struggle in the ancient history of China. The antagonism of these two schools of thought must be fully known before it is possible to correctly evaluate the progressive role of the Legalist school, to criticize the reactionary political essence of the

Confucian school of thought and to thoroughly defeat the Confucian school of thought. Today, we must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as weapon, recognize the antagonism between the Confucian and Legalist schools of thought, study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of class struggle as a whole, penetratingly criticize the thought of Lin Piao that worships Confucianism and opposes Legalism, and carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end!

* * *

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR

"Those Who Are Well-Prepared Control Others, Those Who Are Not Prepared Are Controlled by Others"-- the Legalist Concept of War Preparation as Viewed from "On Iron and Salt"

by

Ch'ü Lan-hsüeh (曲兰学)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 1, 1974)

At the conference on iron and salt convened during the middle of the Western Han Dynasty, two different kinds of attitude were taken toward the question harassment by the military power of the Hun slave owners to the north of China. Those refined scholarly representatives of the capitulationist line spread the fallacies that "it is useless to prepare for war" and that "armaments will lead to national doom." Giving tit for tat, Sang Hung-yang, the representative of the Legalist school, repudiated their fallacies, and pointed out that "those who are well-prepared will control others, while those who are not prepared are controlled by others". He called for "building forts and taking up arms for self-defence."

There is no danger when there is preparedness; without preparations, there is bound to be danger. Sang Hung-yang had a practical understanding of the inter-relationship between "preparedness" and "danger". He held that it was necessary to get prepared well in advance for the harassment of the Huns, and if no preparations were made, it would not be possible to cope with unforeseen disasters. He said that basic reason that Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty was able to "keep the border peaceful and quiet with cattle grazing all over the fields, with no alarms raised by barking dogs, and with the common people free from the harassment of war for three generations was that he knew the truth that "without military expeditions, there is no end to the danger of violence, and without preparedness, the common people will be at the mercy of the enemy." He firmly implemented the policy of stationing troops along the border and "building forts and taking up arms for self-defence. He also relied on implementing the policy of the monopoly of iron and salt by the government to provide ample financial and material resources for waging war against the Huns. Consequently, when the forces of the Hun slave owners came to harass the Central Plains, Emperor Wu of Han was able to defeat their harassment, and defend and safeguard the newly emerging feudal society.

Sang Hung-yang used facts to severely repudiate the capitulationist line of the refined scholars. At that time, the mortal wound of the fallacy that "it is useless to prepare for war" wantonly spread by those refined scholars lay in the vain attempt of the reactionary political forces represented by them to collude with and rely on the Hun slave owners to engineer restoration. Prince Hsin of Han, Prince Hsi of Tai, Prince Lukuan of Yen during the early period of the Han Dynasty all worked in collusion with the Huns. Under the reign of Emperor Ching of Han, the

princes of the states of Wu, Ch'u and Chao all conspired in collusion with the Huns to stage a rebellion. Historical experience proved that most of those who practiced split and regression turned capitulationists when confronted by invaders. In order to attain their despicable goal of restoration, they always had to recruit foreign help. During the hundred years and more from the founding of the Western Han Dynasty to the time of the conference on iron and salt, the threat of the reactionary forces working in collusion with the Huns to subvert the central government had never ceased.

In the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lin Piao and his sworn confederates, for the sake of realizing the pipedream of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety", overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, also followed the example of those reactionaries in the middle period of the Western Han Dynasty in vigorously creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for capitulation and national betrayal. They viciously attacked our struggle against revisionism as "going beyond the limits," and nonsensically said that "when the two sides are in struggle, they are enemies, and when the two sides are at peace, they are friends" in a vain attempt to disintegrate the fighting spirit of the army and the people of our country against aggression and to lower our preparedness for hitting back at the aggression of imperialism and social-imperialism. They even shamelessly sought the "nuclear protective umbrella" of the Soviet revisionists, in a vain attempt to turn our socialist motherland into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. After the failure of their armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, they fled helter-skelter and finally crashed to their death on their way to seek shelter under the Soviet revisionists. This thoroughly exposed the true features of the renegades for capitulation and national betrayal under bright sunlight.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The danger of a new world war is still there. The people of all countries must get prepared". Aggression and war are the fundamental policies of imperialism and social-imperialism, and surprise attacks are also their customary tactics. Consequently, we must be well-prepared fighting wars against aggression, stay sober and heighten our fighting spirit at all times, and be ever on guard against the surprise attacks of imperialism, especially Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. If the enemies dare to invade us, we will resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe them out!

* * *

SUMMER VACATION ACTIVITIES

A Million Middle and Primary School Pupils in Peking Begin Their Rich and Colorful Summer Vacation Life

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 3, 1974)

(Peking, NCNA August 2, 1974) Under the solicitude of Party and YCL organizations at all levels and all facets of society, almost a million middle and primary school pupils in Peking have begun their rich and colorful life in the summer vacation.

In early July, eight units including the Peking Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, the Municipal CYL Committee, the Municipal Women's Federation, and the Municipal Bureau of Education, jointly issued a notification on the proper conducting of summer vacation work for middle and primary schools. Following this, they convened a conference on summer vacation work for middle and primary schools, with emphasis laid on taking the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as the center of summer vacation work. The Hsich'eng, Hsunwu, Chiaoyang, and other districts also separately convened meetings for exchange of experience in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, or in extra-mural work in education. The municipal committee down to the neighborhood committees, the schools, and many factories, enterprises and organs have all established leading bodies for conducting summer vacation work, enlarged the ranks of extra-mural tutors and set up additional stations for extra-mural activities. In addition to the over forty units at the Chiaoyang district which operate stations for extra-mural activities throughout the year, recently, almost fifty units, including the Dawn Electric Motor Power Plant and the Chemical Engineering Laboratory Plant, have set up stations for conducting vacation activities. The Peking Timber Preservation Plant Party Committee of the Ministry of Communications selected and sent over twenty workers to serve concurrently as extra-mural tutors. They organized over three hundred students and set aside the recreation club of the plant as a site for conducting summer vacation activities. The workers gave the students tutorial reports on the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and conducted activities such as telling revolutionary stories, etc. The dormitory district of the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industry also helped the students organize over 300 small groups for extra-mural studies.

Since the first day of the vacation, the broad masses of middle and primary school pupils of the whole city have joined in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through participating in study groups, operating study classes, holding exhibitions, listening to reports, telling stories, and giving magic-lantern shows. The schools and all related units have generally held study classes for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius or classes for training story tellers for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Over 1,200 students participate in study in the class for training story tellers for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius operated by the Peking Municipal Teenage Youth Palace. Over a hundred

middle and primary schools in the Hsich'eng District have students participating in class for training story-tellers run by the District Teenage Youth Palace.

The students of a first year class in the senior middle section of the 62nd Middle School had started to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and criticize the "Trimetrical Classic", and conduct other activities before the vacation. On the first day of the vacation, they started a study class for criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Divided into four study groups, they persevered in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticizing the reactionary thinking of the Confucian school. The study class run by more than 200 students of the 31st Middle School studied Chairman Mao's discourses on the criticism of Confucius and they also criticized the "Trimetrical Classic" which propagated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The students of the 126th Middle School who participated in the study class also went to the T'ienchu People's Commune in the suburbs of Hsunyi hsien to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants so as to deepen their experience in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. They have mapped out plans for the further criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

All the primary schools and neighborhood organizations of Hsunwu, Ts'ungwen, and other districts have set up Little Red Guards' story-telling group for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The Little Red Guards' story tellers who go to the activity stations inside and outside the schools, the heighborhood organizations and factories to tell stories are welcomed by the masses. The Little Red Guards of the higher classes of the Tengshik'ou Primary School have also told stories about the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in their summer camp activities.

During the vacation, many middle and primary school students have also participated in activities to learn industrial work, farming and military affairs. They have conducted social investigations, listened to reports by workers, peasants, and soldiers about their past sufferings in contrast with today's happiness, visited the educated youth who have gone to the mountains and the countryside, invited the advanced characters among the educated young people to make reports, and studied the good deeds done by Lei Feng for the people.

Guided by the Liberation Army, some students of the 159th Middle School started activities to learn military affairs, and study the three main rules of disciplines and the eight points for attention. One night , they firmly carried out the march in a down pour, thus carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither difficulty nor death, and were commended by the Liberation Army. The Red Guard propaganda team of this school also discussed with the workers of the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive group of the Peking Railroad Sub-Bureau on how to deepen the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and studied the struggle experience of the working class in playing the role of the main force in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

In order to enable the youth and teenage youth to attain all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, the various relevant departments have arranged cultural and physical culture activities

for them during the summer vacation. The Peking Municipal Cultural Bureau and the Municipal Physical Culture Commission have arranged for the students special performances in literature and art, and sports. All the cinemas throughout the city have given special shows to the students. The teenage youth palaces, schools, factories, government offices and neighborhood organizations have also arranged literary and art programs, and organized them to carry out scientific and technical activities, and various kinds of ball games, chess games, swimming contests, to read revolutionary pictorials and books, and to sing revolutionary songs.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER ACTIVITIES

Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates in South China Minority Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 24, 1974)

more than 1,300 worker-peasant-soldier students of chuang and eight other nationalities recently graduated from six institutions of higher education in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china.

these students were among the first group chosen from the workers, peasants and soldiers of chuang, yao, miao, tung, yi, hui, maonan, mulao and han nationalities in the region, who entered school in the spring of 1971. many of them are children of poor and lower-middle peasants of minority nationalities in remote mountainous areas. some are the first college students in their home villages.

they developed morally, intellectually and physically during their more than three years of study in kwangsi university, the kwangsi medical college, the kwangsi college of traditional chinese medicine, the kwangsi arts college and the kweilin and paise medical schools.

while in school, the students of science and engineering of kwangsi university pursued their studies around the designing of typical engineering projects and the manufacture of typical products, always trying to apply their theoretical knowledge to practical work. during their pre-graduation field work, they researched into or designed more than 50 items in cooperation with 26 factories, mines and scientific research institutes. most of the items involved urgent, key technical problems in kwangsi's industry and agriculture.

for instance, 35 chuang, yao and han students majoring in water conservancy designed a hydro-electric power station as their graduation work. determined to serve the people whole-heartedly, they made extensive surveys across mountains and rivers to select the site of a dam, canvassed the opinions of many poor and lower-middle peasants and carefully analysed geological and hydrological data. in three months, they worked out a design for a medium-sized power station which can generate power, and facilitate drainage, irrigation and transport. local peasants praised the design because it did not need to inundate any land and called for only a minimum investment.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian educational line, the worker-peasant-soldier students took an active part in the revolution in education in the past few years. students of the kwangsi medical college helped their teachers rewrite and compile more than twenty kinds of teaching material. the teachers and students spent two-thirds of their time studying and taking part

in clinical practice in people's communes, factories and mines. upon graduation, all students could diagnose and treat common and recurrent ailments independently. most of them learned some surgery. some could deal with more difficult cases such as gastrotomy and removal of gall bladder and uterus.

worker-peasant-soldier students of the kwangsi college of traditional chinese medicine persisted in serving the countryside and orienting themselves toward the needs of society. last year, they helped rural medical units conduct a general health check-up among more than 15,000 people, handled 84,500 cases of common, recurrent ailments and attended 290 emergency cases. they also helped train barefoot doctors, strengthen the cooperative medical service and improve sanitation in the countryside.

MINORITY POPULATION

China's Minority Population Grows

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1974)

a remarkable growth in population has been reported from china's once thinly populated minority regions. this came about in the wake of the big advances made in agriculture, animal husbandry and industry and the steady rise in the people's living standards. since liberation, the communist party and the people's government have taken proper measures to promote the expansion of production and the increase in population in these regions.

here are some of the more important figures of post-liberation growth in population: mongolian nationality, 3.27 times; uighur nationality, 42 per cent; tibetan nationality, over 200,000.

besides the hans, the majority nationality, there are more than 50 national minorities in china, who comprise about six per cent of the country's population and yet inhabit more than fifty per cent of its area. in old china, the people of all these minorities suffered from political oppression and economic plunder under the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. the minority regions remained backward economically and culturally for long years, the people lived in dire poverty, and the population of some nationalities decreased from year to year. some of the minorities were driven to the verge of extinction.

after the founding of the people's republic, the people of all the national minorities, along with the han people,

became masters of the country and took part in the management of state affairs. national regional autonomy was instituted in areas where the minorities lived in compact community, and the people rightfully took into their own hands the internal affairs of their respective nationalities. five autonomous regions were established for the biggest minorities, namely, the inner mongolian autonomous region, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the ningsia hui autonomous region and the tibet autonomous region. smaller groupings were represented by more than 90 autonomous chous and counties all over the country. this fully guaranteed the minorities' rights of equality and autonomy and gave wide scope to their enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction.

to help the minorities abolish the system of exploitation and oppression and promote the development of their economy and culture, the communist party and the people's government led the minorities in democratic reforms and socialist transformation. the minority peoples freed themselves from the yoke of feudalism, serfdom and slavery and established the socialist system. the party and the government also gave them much assistance in financial and material resources, manpower and technical know-how to help them carry out economic and cultural construction.

starting from scratch, the minority peoples built their own industries through energetic state assistance and the joint efforts of various nationalities. the minority regions now boast of iron and steel, petroleum, coal, machine-building, power, chemical and textile industries. tibet, which had no modern industry before liberation, now has over two hundred power, coal, woollen textile, chemical and other industrial enterprises. compared with the early post-liberation days, gross industrial output in kwangsi, ningsia, inner mongolia and sinkiang has jumped anywhere from ten to a hundred times.

in agriculture, the cultivated acreage in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in 1971 was 2.6 times that in the early post-liberation period. grain output rose 3.6-fold and cotton output elevenfold. the number of livestock more than doubled.

as industry, agriculture and animal husbandry grew, the minority peoples' livelihood has shown much improvement, laying a good economic basis for population increases.

before liberation, the areas inhabited by minority peoples lacked medical and health facilities. diseases were rampant and seriously undermined the health of the people. since liberation, the people's government has paid great attention to developing medical work in town and country in the minority regions. the health conditions of the minority peoples showed steady improvement, and the mortality rate dropped sharply.

in the inner mongolian autonomous region, a health campaign was launched with particular emphasis on eliminating plague, venereal diseases and brucellosis. this put an end to the sharp decline in population and brought about a yearly increase.

mangshih, capital of the tehung autonomous chou for the tai and chingpo peoples in yunnan province, was known as "a town of death" in china before liberation. malaria decimated the tai population, which numbered only 1,800 on the eve of liberation as against 5,000 some years before. the people's government took measures to control malaria and cure many sufferers. mangshih is now a rising industrial city with a population of nearly 20,000.

the kazakhs on the altai grasslands in sinkiang once numbered 100,000. but large numbers of kazakh herdsmen died or fled the grasslands because of poverty and diseases. by the time of liberation, only 50,000 kazakhs were left. the population in this area has now grown to 160,000 through economic development, improvement in the people's livelihood and expansion of medical and health services.

every minority county has its own hospital today. in both farming and stock-breeding areas, the people's communes and production brigades have clinics and health stations. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has more than 36 times the number of medical and health establishments at the time of liberation. the number of hospital beds has increased 53-fold and medical workers 82-fold. the penglung and nu peoples now have the first doctors of their own nationalities. in line with chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," cooperative medical service was generally set up in farming and livestock-breeding regions during the great proletarian cultural revolution. "barefoot doctors" of the minorities have been trained, and their work is appreciated by the local people.

considering the need to promote population growth in the minority areas, the government does not encourage birth control among the people there. but birth control guidance and assistance are given to some people who want them because of their large families. the government has taken a series of measures to protect the health of minority women and children.

in pre-liberation tibet, women of serf families even had to deliver their babies in cattle sheds or sheepfolds, and the survival rate was very low. today hospital delivery for tibetan women is free of charge and mid-wives attend others at home. the obstetrics department of the people's hospital of tibet reports a 98 per cent survival rate of the new-born. in the paiyingwula commune of the sunid left banner, inner mongolia, the population has grown at a rate of 27.4 per thousand annually over the past two decades, and the children show good health.

along with the steady growth in minority population, economy in the minority regions has developed at a faster rate, and the people's living standards have risen continuously. united and helping one another, the minority peoples are leading a secure and happy life. with an increasing income, vast numbers of peasants and herdsmen have radio sets, sewing machines, bicycles and wrist watches.

TIBET

Chinese People's Liberation Army Trains Minority Cadres in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 25, 1974)

communist party organizations in the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tibet have trained many army cadres of minority nationalities.

the army party organizations at all levels select and train cadres from among the recruits of tibetan, monba and loba nationalities in tibet according to the five requirements set forth by chairman mao for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. there are now several thousand minority cadres at various levels of the army there. the number of minority cadres holding leading posts at divisional level and higher has increased fourfold during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the minority cadres study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and get an education in ideological and political line through attending study classes, training courses and evening schools.

the party organizations see to it that new cadres gain experience and raise their ability through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they also encourage han and minority cadres to help and learn from each other. this promotes the revolutionary unity of the cadres of different nationalities.

yunghunghsun, a former tibetan serf and now the political commissar of a frontier guards regiment, was not familiar with his work when he was first promoted to the post. tu wen-hsiang, the regimental commander of han nationality who is a veteran, passed on his experience to his tibetan comrade and went to the companies together with him to solve problems. in this way the tibetan political commissar became competent quickly.

in the "red frontier guards on the plateau" stationed at chago la, political instructor kou yu-chun, of han nationality, and tibetan deputy commander chantui always help each other in work and study. each teaches the other to speak his language every day, and together they study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's work in the han and tibetan languages.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Workers Increase Summer Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1974)

administrative cadres of shanghai's industrial departments are helping workers in steel and machinery and at railways and ports boost production this summer.

eighty percent of the office workers of the shanghai electrical appliances manufacturing company are in its foundries and other high-temperature shops.

the cadres are relating their stints at physical labour with the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. cadres of the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant repudiated the exploiting classes view that "those who work with minds govern, those who work with hands are governed". this notion was peddled by lin piao, who took it from confucius and mencius. more than 600 cadres at the plant or workshop level worked at the furnaces in turn this summer, led by two deputy party secretaries of the medium plate workshop. a heating furnace in this high-temperature workshop broke down, and they organized a shock team, mostly party and youth league members, to repair the furnace while the temperature was still high. they worked for 15 hours on end. in june-july period, the workshop produced a record output of standard products while using less material. medium plate output from january to july this year was 17 percent above the corresponding 1973 period.

cadres and workers of the shanghai chiangnan shipyard condemned the anti-party lin piao clique's worship of confucius and things foreign, acts of national betrayal and capitulation and efforts to undermine china's shipbuilding industry. they decided to complete the 16,000-ton coaling ship, "shangchun", this year instead of next as planned. a deputy secretary of the shipyard party committee and a vice-chairman of the shipyard revolutionary committee led a group of over 100 office cadres in working at the drydock in the rainy and later hot

weather. during work breaks, they helped deliver ice and cold drinks to work platforms. this stimulated the shipbuilders to work with greater enthusiasm. in 80 days they completed the ship which was launched on the eve of august first, ahead of schedule.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "be concerned with the well-being of the masses", many units made preparations to provide more and better ventilation equipment and installed it long before summer to keep down workshop temperature. additional rest rooms were set up for those in high temperature workshops, and arrangements were made to deliver cold drinks and food to work sites.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Province Gathers Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 25, 1974)

east china's anhwei province has just reaped a good early rice harvest, five per cent bigger than last year's.

anhwei expanded its early rice acreage by 33,330 hectares this year. output in some major producing areas rose by ten per cent over 1973. a number of production teams and brigades topped 7.5 tons per hectare.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, many cadres went to the grassroots and joined commune members in criticizing lin piao's attempt to restore capitalism and the theory of "the mandate of heaven" in the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this imbued the commune peasants with confidence in man's power over nature.

they energetically built water control projects and improved soil and drainage and irrigation facilities, collected huge amounts of farmyard manure and planted more green manure crops, and widely adopted good strains to help bring about this year's good harvest.

SPORTS

Brisk Sports Reported from Southwest China Minority Areas

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 25, 1974)

sports are developing briskly among the former serfs and slaves of yi, tibetan, chiang, miao and other minority nationalities living in szechwan province, southwest china. while ball games, track and field, marksmanship and physical exercises by radio have gained popularity, swimming, wushu (martial arts), gymnastics, and traditional wrestling and horse racing are being encouraged.

multiform sports meets are sponsored regularly in the chous (equivalent to administrative regions) and counties where people of minority nationalities live in compact community. in the ahpa tibetan autonomous chou, ten such meets took place in 1973 alone. the annual chou-wide horse racing event has drawn ever more entries year after year. at the sports meet last month, items like wrestling and grenade-throwing were added. in the liangshan yi autonomous chou, the local festivals featured a wide variety of sports competitions and theatrical performances.

more than two million people of a dozen minority nationalities live in the liangshan yi, ahpa tibetan and kantzu tibetan autonomous chous in szechwan province. under slavery and serfdom prevailing there before liberation, the minority peoples struggled on the starvation line. for them, sports were out of the question.

after liberation, under the solicitude of the communist party and chairman mao, the labouring masses of the minority nationalities won emancipation, and production rose steadily. they found time to take part in sports and actively responded to chairman mao's call, "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's physique." sports have gained much popularity among the minority peoples especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. every production brigade in yutung district, kangting county, has at least one court for ball games. over 70 per cent of the population of the tsengta people's commune in chinchuan county are regular participants in sports activities. last year, tibetan women were entered in the horse racing event for the first time in counties on the vast grassland which the chinese workers' and peasants' red army had crossed on its epic march of 12,500 kilometres.

persistent training and regular competition helped the sports participants raise their technical level. many of them made impressive records at provincial or national events. through rigorous training after school hours, the middle school students volleyball team from the liangshan

yi autonomous chou, formed in 1971, won the first place for boys at the provincial middle school students meet last year. yang chien-ming, a 16-year-old tibetan school girl, finished second in grenade throwing at the 1973 national middle school sports meet. she had developed her skill since childhood, when she liked to throw stones while herding sheep for the collective after school. at this year's provincial meet she improved the provincial grenade-throwing record she had set last year.

party organizations at various levels in these minority areas pay great attention to the promotion of mass sports. sparetime sports schools are operating in a number of autonomous chous and counties. in the ahpa and the liangshan autonomous chous, there are 13 such schools with a total enrolment of over one thousand. the curriculum covers ball games, track and field, gymnastics and wushu. teams from the province and the autonomous chous make regular rounds of the grassroots units to give exhibitions and guidance, contributing to the popularization and improvement of mass sports.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Kiangsu Provincial Men's Volleyball Team Holds First Friendly Match in Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kaboul, Aug. 25, 1974)

china's kiangsu provincial volleyball team had its first friendly match with the men's volleyball team of the bank of afghanistan here yesterday.

among the hundreds of spectators were president of the afghan olympic federation abdul wahed etemadi and vice-president of the federation zainul abiddin usmani and afghan players.

chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao also saw the match.

the excellent skill and good sportsmanship of the players of the two countries won warm applause from the spectators.

the same day, afghan minister of education nehmatullah pazhwak received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese team. president etemadi and chinese ambassador kan yeh-tao were present on the occasion.

china's kiangsu provincial volleyball team with liu ching as its leader and chang hai-tao as deputy leader arrived here on august 22 for a friendly visit to afghanistan.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and their party arrived in peking by special plane this morning after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

they were greeted at the airport by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister

of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, high-ranking officials of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thioumn prasith, and van piny and madame van piny; members of the royal family of cambodia, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun and other cambodian friends in peking.

present at the airport to welcome samdech sihanouk, madame sihanouk and their party were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling, and sun hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here were also present.

during their stopover at urumchi this morning, samdech and madame sihanouk were greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the party, government and army in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and urumchi municipality tsao ssu-ming, liu hsing, sung chih-ho and ahmutung niyatzu.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Feng Hsueh and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet French Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

feng hsuan and chang hsiang-shan, deputy heads of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the french workers', women's and youth delegations led by "l'humanite rouge".

at the end of the meeting, feng hsuan and chang hsiang-shan gave a dinner in honour of the french friends.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese departments concerned ou tang-liang, tsao hsien-po, hsu kuang and li chin-hua.

while in china, the three delegations visited peking, tientsin, shanghai, nanking, hangchow, changsha, sian, yenan, shaoshan, shenyang, anshan, talien, and tachai production brigade and linhsien county.

the french friends will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Osaka Presents Gift Animals to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1974)

a ceremony was held in the hsichiao park here yesterday for the handing over of sea lions and penguins presented by japan's osaka city to shanghai.

present on the occasion were chen ah-ta and chang chen-ya, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the foreign affairs group under the municipal revolutionary committee and of the revolutionary committee of the city's department of parks and woods, members of the shanghai friendship delegation just back from a visit to osaka and staff members of the hsichiao park.

chen ah-ta, chang chen-ya and other local leaders met michiro nakagawa, director of the tennoji zoo in osaka, and isamu tatsuno, chief of the zoo's animal breeding section, who brought the presents to shanghai, and later went along with them to see the gift animals in their new homes. the hosts and guests had a souvenir picture taken together in front of the sea lion pavilion.

the japanese friends arrived in shanghai on august 22. after their visit here, they will tour peking and kwangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Embassy in China Gives Reception for Track and Field Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

adib taieb, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy in peking, gave a reception here this afternoon for the visiting moroccan track and field delegation led by el amrani mohamed.

among the guests were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned wang fu-yung and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese track and field coaches and athletes.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai and hangchow. the moroccan friends will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Men's Handball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1974)

the timisoara "politehnica" men's handball team from romania led by maer pavel left here for home by air today after a friendly match tour of china.

while in china, the team visited peking, shanghai and kwangchow, and played friendly matches with local teams. its visit promoted the friendship between the sportsmen and the people of the two countries, and helped raise the level of this sport in china.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Minister Fang Yi Meets Rwandan Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1974)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a friendly talk with lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party this afternoon.

justin temahagali, rwandan ambassador to china, was present.

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Visits Mountainous Farm Brigade in Hopei Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 25, 1974)

lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party visited the shashihyu brigade of tsunhua county in hopei province today and were warmly welcomed by the commune members.

early autumn crops in shashihyu are growing well and trees are laden with fruits, promising another good harvest. the distinguished rwandan guests mounted a hill top for a panoramic view of the village in the company of yen pao-ho, vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee.

yen pao-ho told the guests that before liberation, rock-strewn shashihyu was a poverty-stricken mountain village with thin soil and insufficient water resources. grain yield was less than 0.75 tons per hectare. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao after liberation, the commune members built the village in a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they terraced mountain slopes and added a layer of topsoil which they brought in from 2.5 to 10 kilometres away. at the same time they built a water-storage pond for irrigation. grain output surpassed six tons per hectare last year and the brigade now has 60,000 fruit trees. the living standards of the commune members have been raised year by year; all members have their own new houses.

minister nsekalije aloys praised the commune members for their spirit of self-reliance and said: "you have made tremendous efforts to transform nature".

after viewing the water storage pond and terraced fields, the distinguished rwandan guests took a rest in an apple orchard and talked cordially with the hosts. they inquired about the brigade's production and sampled the dew-fresh apples.

the guests later inspected small and medium factories run by tsunhua county.

the guests arrived in shashihyu from peking this morning in the company of ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and justin temahagali, rwandan ambassador to china. vice-chairmen ho yi and lao en-chang of the tangshan administrative region revolutionary committee, vice-chairmen an wei-min, sheng pin and wang yun-ke of the tsunhua county revolutionary committee, made a trip to shashihyu to welcome the distinguished guests and accompanied them on the visit.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Opening Ceremony Held in Dar Es Salaam for Friendly Badminton Matches between Tanzania and China

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 24, 1974)

an opening ceremony for friendly matches between the visiting chinese badminton team and the tanzanian team was held here today by the tanzanian badminton association.

attending the ceremony were tanzanian minister for home affairs omar muhaji, minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago, chairman of the tanzanian badminton association naren nathwani and other sports officials.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen attended the ceremony upon invitation.

at the ceremony, minister muhaji expressed his warm welcome to the chinese badminton team. he said that the team's visit is another manifestation of the profound friendship between tanzania and china which would surely be further strengthened during the visit.

at present, the tanzanian minister pointed out, china is still being discriminated in some international sports organizations. tanzania resolutely supports china's just stand for the restoration of her lawful rights in these organizations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from them. he pledged that the tanzanians will continue to do so until china's lawful rights are restored and the chiang kai-shek clique is expelled.

after the opening ceremony, the tanzanian and chinese badminton players had friendly exihibition matches. their fine sportsmanship and excellent skills were blithely cheered by hundreds of spectators.

the tanzanian badminton association gave a reception on the evening of august 23 in honour of the chinese badminton team. the tanzanian minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago and more than one hundred guests from sports and other circles in dar es salaam attended the reception.

also attending was chinese ambassador li yao-wen.

the chinese badminton team, led by liang li-chen, arrived here by air on august 22 for a friendly visit to tanzania after concluding a friendly visit to kenya and mauritius.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey, Chinese Pavilion Director at 43rd Izmir International Fair Hold Reception

(NCNA-English Izmir, Aug. 25, 1974)

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun and chinese pavilion director at the 43rd izmir international fair wang hsing-mao held a reception here yesterday.

among the more than three hundred guests at the reception were rasit bilgegurun, acting governor of izmir province; ihsan alyanak, mayor of izmir; as well as other turkish friends from various circles and diplomatic-envoys of a number of countries to turkey.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

14TH Session of Board of UN Conference on Trade and Development Holds General Debate

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 24, 1974)

the board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) began its 14th session in geneva on august 20 with a general debate taking place in the last few days.

at the opening plenary meeting, the board accepted the commonwealth of the bahamas and the republic of guinea-bissau as members of the unctad. the representatives of the democratic people's republic of korea, which became a member of the unctad last august, attended the session for the first time and were warmly welcomed by the conference representatives.

a recommendation was adopted on the implementation of the resolutions approved by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly on may 1974 -- the "declaration" and the "programme of action" on the establishment of a new international economic order.

in an opening statement, secretary-general of the unctad gamani corea (sri lanka) presented the ideas for a reorientation in the unctad's work in order to carry forward the initiative taken by the general assembly at its recent special session.

during the general debate in the past few days, the representatives of the third world countries strongly demanded the effective implementation of the "declaration" and the "programme of action." they supported the ideas of the formation of organizations of raw-materials exporting countries and the fixing of reasonable prices of raw materials and primary commodities. they also advocated the strengthening of cooperation among the third world countries.

the representative of jamaica said that the prices of manufactured goods produced by developed countries have continued to rise while the prices of exports from developing countries have for the most part moved downwards. he called for the establishment of producer associations.

the pakistan representative said that the difficult economic situation in developing countries could not be fundamentally changed under the present system of international economic relations. he emphasised the self-sustenance and strengthening of cooperation among third world countries.

the representative of nigeria urged the establishment of the new international economic order as soon as possible.

the representative of romania stressed that one of the most important tasks of the session was to carefully examine the role to be played by the board in implementing the resolutions adopted by the u.n. special session.

the representative of brazil urged the participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process of the reforming of international economic relations.

the representative of the european economic community said that the community intended to reinforce its trade relations with the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america.

the representative of the democratic people's republic of korea gave a statement at the plenary meeting on august 23. he declared, "if the peoples of the third world countries unite and take common anti-imperialist action with the abundant raw material resources and inexhaustible economic potentialities in their hands, they will display great might in establishing a new order of international relations." he expressed solidarity with and support for the peoples of asian, african and latin american countries in their struggle to abolish the old system and outdated order of international economic relations and the legacy of imperialism and colonialism and to defend national sovereignty, territorial integrity and natural resources. he also expressed support for the raw material exporting countries to establish an international community in defence of their interests.

the korean delegate reaffirmed opposition to the occupation of south korea by the u.s. troops and for reunification of the country by the korean people's own

efforts without any interference of outside forces. he urged the delegations attending the conference to show their sympathy with and support to the korean people in their just struggle to maintain peace in korea, to evacuate all foreign troops out of south korea, to realise the country's independent reunification and to attain freedom and democracy in south korea.

in his statement, wang chung-yuan, representative of china, said that the conference has the duty to make a serious study of the way and means for the implementation of "the declaration" and "the program of action" and to adopt appropriate positive measures in order to completely change the old international economic relations and to establish a new, just and reasonable international economic order.

on the problems of raw materials and development, he said, the essence of the problems is the struggle of the developing countries to defend their state sovereignty, develop their national economy and combat imperialist and particularly superpower plunder and control.

wang chung-yuan pointed out, "the prices of primary commodities have increased since last year, however the fundamental trend of exchange of unequal values has not been altered. social imperialism, in addition to imitating another superpower in ways of plunder, takes advantage of others' difficulties and uses various devious methods to make staggering profits from war. it sells munitions and industrial equipment at high prices and buys oil and natural gas in exchange at low prices. it does transit business in big way, and reaps enormous profits in the twinkling of an eye. it plunders some developing countries to an astonishing degree. this clearly shows that the rich countries' affluence is built on the poverty of the poor countries. however, it is this same superpower that has always bragged about its 'aid' to the people of developing countries, as if the people in poor countries could not live without such 'aid'. this is plain nonsense."

"the third world countries can achieve real development only by smashing the economic monopoly and control by imperialism and the superpowers and stopping their exploitation and plunder," he stated.

recalling the struggle waged by the third world countries to change old international economic relations, wang chung-yuan said, "it is not the one or two superpowers that are really powerful, the really powerful are the third world and the people of all countries uniting together and daring to fight and daring to win. what was done by the petroleum exporting countries can also be done by many other raw material exporting countries. facts have proved that organization of raw material exporting countries is an effective form for the developing countries to wage a united struggle."

"the trade and development board should take a clear and positive position and make its contributions towards the

formation of various organizations of raw material exporting countries and the establishment of an equitable and reasonable relationship between the prices of raw materials and primary commodities and the prices of industrial products," he added.

the chinese representative said, "we must maintain full vigilance against any attempt to disrupt unity of the developing countries by imperialists, and the superpowers in particular."

during the general debate, the representatives of soviet revisionism repeated their old trash on "detente" and "disarmament". in his statement, the representative of the united states once again opposed "the declaration" and "the program of action" adopted by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Arrives in Peking at Head of Delegation of Republic of South Vietnam En Route to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1974)

a delegation of the republic of south viet nam headed by nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, arrived here this afternoon by special plane on its way to the democratic people's republic of korea.

president nguyen huu tho and the other comrades-in-arms from south viet nam were entertained at dinner in the evening hosted by chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

upon its arrival in peking, the delegation was greeted at the airport by n.p.c. vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

also on the tarmac were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic envoys of some other countries to china.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Leader of Government Delegation of Zambia in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 23, 1974)

li hsien-nien, leader of the chinese party and government delegation taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, called on mainza chona, leader of the government delegation of zambia and prime minister of the government, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were yu chan, deputy leader of the delegation, li ting-chuan, member of the delegation and chinese ambassador to romania, and chu chuan-hsien, member of the delegation.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

UN Sea Law Conference Enters Final Stage

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 23, 1974)

the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea has entered the final stage.

during the past month, discussions on various substantial questions related to a new law of the sea were held in the three main committees of the conference. most of the committee meetings were informal, at which negotiations and consultations were conducted on every draft article of the proposed new sea convention.

according to information obtained by this correspondent from the sources concerned, the meetings of these committees were riddled with sharp and complex struggles. but generally speaking, these meetings have proceeded in a way which is favourable to the struggle of the third world countries in defence of state sovereignty and maritime resources and constitutes a concentrated fierce blow to maritime hegemonism represented by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. at the meetings, representatives from a number of third world countries put forward a series of constructive ideas or proposals on the question of a new law of the sea, which enjoy growing support from the third world countries and some of the second world countries. on the other hand, the two superpowers, notably the soviet

union, came out openly against the third world countries and erected various barriers to prevent the progress of the meetings. in so doing, they only laid bare their hideous imperialist and hegemonic features and landed themselves in great passivity and isolation.

at present, the first committee is continuing the discussion on the exploitation of seabed resources beyond national jurisdiction, and the international authority and administration of such exploitation. on this issue, the group of 77 has put forward a proposal on the basic conditions for the exploitation of deep seabed resources. this proposal protects the interests of the developing countries and is another demonstration of the strength of the third world countries in their joint fight against hegemonism.

under this proposal, all rights to deep seabed and its resources are vested in an international authority on behalf of mankind as a whole. the international authority is entitled to exploit the resources there directly, or through contracts, joint ventures and other forms of association it has entered into, with the complete and effective control of the authority ensured at all times. some of the provisions in the proposal are intended to ensure special attention to the interests of the developing countries and to prevent exclusive possession of deep seabed resources and their arbitrary exploitation by any country in whatever form.

this proposal has up to now won the support of 103 countries including china, albania, romania, norway and sweden. the chinese representative stated that the proposal demonstrates the unity of the developing countries and is a contribution to the conference.

in contrast, the u.s. representative put forward a proposal seeking to grant the monopolies the privilege of exclusive exploitation of seabed resources. under this proposal, the international authority is, as a matter of fact, denied the right to directly exploit and exercise complete control over deep seabed resources. meanwhile, the proposal puts undue emphasis on the issuance of "license" to other parties to exploit the resources, ensures in every way the possibility for individual "country or firm", "any person natural or juridical" to take part in the exploitation and to enjoy "investment security", and vests control over exploitation activities in the firm or country undertaking the exploitation. eight west european countries and japan submitted two proposals basically similar to that of the united states.

it is known that at certain informal meetings, the representative of soviet revisionism was very critical of the proposal submitted by the group of 77 and tried to find fault with it. he even expressed downright "regret" at the fact that the proposal gives no right to individual country to take part in the exploitation. all this once again exposed the obduracy of soviet revisionism

in maintaining a position opposite to the vast number of third world countries. although the soviet representative dared not give public support to the u.s. proposal, he, however, sang loud praises of a similar proposal which was advanced by the eight west european countries, saying that it could provide "a basis for discussion".

in the course of discussions, representatives from many countries successively expressed opposition to the u.s. proposal and its like. the representative of jamaica openly criticised the u.s. proposal as an out-and-out "merchant's statement". the representative of ghana said that in their proposal, the developing countries seek to ensure absolute control of all phases of exploration and exploitation of seabed resources through the said international authority, whereas the other three proposals seek to limit this control by the international authority. the peruvian representative also expressed dissatisfaction with the u.s. and other similar proposals. he suggested that each of the proposals submitted to the committee should be put to separate vote when necessary, a suggestion which upsets the two superpowers.

in the meantime, marine scientific research, protection of marine environment and prevention of marine pollution and other related questions were discussed in the third committee. after dealing with the questions of territorial waters, the economic zone and straits, the second committee held discussions on continental shelf, "the preferential rights in fishing" the high sea, the right of land-locked states, the archipelago principle, the insular regime and other questions. the discussions in this committee have provided a fresh proof that the struggle of the third world in defence of the maritime right over 200 miles is an irresistible worldwide movement. today, more than 100 countries back the proposed 200-mile economic zone. nevertheless, the two superpowers continue to try, by hook or by crook, to deny the coastal state the exclusive right over an economic zone of 200 miles. moreover, they insist that "all vessels" including warships are entitled to "free passage" through straits that are within the territorial waters of other countries. their hegemonic approach has aroused widespread strong dissatisfaction from the third world.

as the conference is drawing near to a close, the general committee and the drafting committee are meeting to discuss the content of the documents to be released by the conference at its conclusion and the forms they are to take, the date and place for the next session, and further drafting work on articles for a new law of the sea convention. at these meetings, the continued pursuance of maritime hegemonism by the two superpowers, soviet revisionism in particular, and their obstructive effort to prevent the conference from achieving positive results suffered more strong rebuffs from third world countries. at the august 20 general committee

meeting, the soviet revisionists' representative proposed that the words "12 miles" should be inserted in parentheses after every use of the term "200 miles". in retort, peruvian representative alfonso arias schreiber pointed out that this suggestion exposed soviet opposition to the 200-mile economic zone which the developing coastal countries are seeking here. the current soviet proposal on the 200-mile economic zone is aimed at making the concept meaningless. throughout this conference, he added, the soviet union has acted as a "trojan horse".

at the drafting committee meeting on august 22, head of the ecuadorian delegation, luis valencia rodriquez, said: "the main obstacle that has impeded the recognition of the rights of the peoples of the third world has been the stubbornness of the superpowers which have persisted in maintaining their privileges and the practice of sacking the riches of the seas next to other states."

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

CMP X741231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

E AND FEES PAID
TMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL